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ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

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USSR MADE 'BREAKTHROUGH' PROPOSALS AT 172D MBFR MEETING

DW201506Y Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 19 Jun 78 p 109 DW

[Text] At the Vienna negotiations on troop reductions in central Europe the Warsaw Pact has for the first time responded to Western proposals.

The negotiations in the Vienna Hofburg Palace on troop reductions by NATO and Warsaw Pact (mutual balanced force reductions--MBFR) have taken 171 meetings. The 172d meeting was hardly expected to be any more fruitful.

But then, on Thursday the week before last, something unexpected happened: Soviet chief negotiator Nikolay Tarasov generally agreed to a proposal made by NATO on 19 April this year.

To the London GUARDIAN, which was the first paper to report the details of the Soviet note, it was clear that "the 4 1/2 year deadlock in Vienna can be ended." In Washington there was talk of a "breakthrough." And SPD Deputy Alfons Pawelczyk, chairman of the Bundestag Subcommittee on Disarmament and Arms Control, now also assesses the chances of an MBFR agreement optimistically.

Pawelczyk: "Taking into account this Soviet response, there is no doubt that they are seriously interested in MBFR results."

The Soviet answer in the view of Western experts for the first time indicates preparedness by the East to accept as a ceiling of 700,000 ground troops in the East and West. Thus far this has only been the NATO position.

In a first phase, the Soviet document says, 30,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks will be withdrawn from the "reduction area" on the Eastern side, versus only 15,000 U.S. soldiers and 1,000 tactical nuclear arms and their carrier vehicles on the Western side--according to MBFR provisions these are the Federal Republic and the Benelux states in the West and the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia in the East.

To date the Eastern bloc states have refused to discuss any reduction which would have affected them more than the West. Now Moscow for the first time has yielded to the Western demand that the East must withdraw more forces than the West in percentage terms, since presently it has a huge superiority.

According to Western intelligence services the strength of Warsaw Pact troops in the so-called reduction area totals 962,000 men. The Soviets, on the other hand, have always asserted that there are only 805,000 Warsaw Pact soldiers versus 791,000 NATO soldiers, so that "relative parity" in central Europe already exists.

As a first indication of a possible compromise, disarmament experts earlier assessed the reference made to MBFR in the German-Soviet communique on Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, which says on disarmament: "Both sides consider it important that no one seeks military superiority. They proceed on the assumption that an approximate balance and parity are sufficient for guranteeing defense."

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has always been interested in troop reductions in central Europe, by the end of May gave the next cue on the rapprochement of the contrasting positions. He considered, the chancellor said, an understanding on the numerical problem possible, if "ultimate accuracy is renounced."

There is one additional change in the attitude of the Eastern states that some Bonn experts believe they have observed: Thus far, the Warsaw Pact has intended to demand national ceilings for every state in the reduction area, thereby "weakening above all the Federal Republic," as the Germans suspected.

Now Moscow also seems to be prepared to meet the demand of the West for collective ceilings for both alliances. As a German diplomat said, "They know that we will never accept a special system for the Bundeswehr."

Western MBFR observers finally also believe they can help the Soviets correct the data considered too low by NATO without Moscow having to fear a "loss of face."

Accordingly, desk soldiers serving in the Warsaw Pact armed forces will not be included by the West in calculating ceilings--NATO as a rule has civilians in its offices.

There is even talk of an additional "deduction for police" by the Soviets, which would exclude that portion of the Russian troops allowed for preserving the internal security in the Warsaw Pact states.

Combined however, these could total quite a few Red divisions, so that MBFR specialists do not expect an early conclusion of the negotiations despite the present breakthrough.

"What we need first of all," a West German disarmament expert said, "is a political decision on how the negotiations should be continued by the West."

ARTICLES, COMMENTARIES LAUD SOCIALIST STATES' MBFR PROPOSALS

Bratislava PRAVDA Article

AU1713502 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 78 p 7 AU

[Josef Krivosik article: "An Extraordinarily Significant Impetus"--boldface as published]

[Text] LAST WEEK AT THE VIENNA TALKS ON THE MUTUAL REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMS IN CENTRAL EUROPE THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SUBMITTED QUALITATIVELY NEW, MATTER-OF-FACT PROPOSALS WHICH CONSTITUTE AN EXTRAORDINARILY SIGNIFICANT IMPETUS FOR THESE TALKS. THEY ARE AN APPROPRIATE BASIS FOR WORKING OUT INITIAL AGREEMENTS, LEADING TO A REDUCTION OF THE EXISTING HIGH CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS IN THE AREA WHERE THE TWO STRONGEST MILITARY-POLITICAL GROUPINGS MEET--IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

The new proposals by the socialist countries preserve the principle of reducing [forces] in two phases, in relatively short periods of time, and strictly respect the principles agreed on in the preparatory consultations, above all the fundamental principle of all disarmament negotiations, that is that the security of each participating state should be fully maintained and any unilateral military advantages excluded. They keep valid the just principles on reduction contained in their preceding initiatives, above all the demand of mutuality and the active participation of all states directly involved in the entire reduction process, uniform reduction methods and several other aspects.

On the other hand--and this is especially important and characteristic of the socialist countries' constructive approach--THE NEW PROPOSALS ACCEPT A NUMBER OF DEMANDS THE WESTERN STATES UNCONDITIONALLY INSISTED ON FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE TALKS. THE NEW PROPOSALS ALSO RENDER SOME TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE PRINCIPLES IN A COMPROMISE FORM.

IN THEIR ENTIRETY THE PROPOSALS ARE A MEANS FOR DRAWING CLOSER THE DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO DATE AND A BASIS FOR WORKING OUT MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS. THIS GENEROUS NEW PROGRAM IS WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN THE COURSE OF THE TALKS. It is the expression of the socialist countries' sincere effort to reach concrete results in the foreseeable future without upsetting the currently stable situation in Europe; it is also an expression of their contribution to developing international detente in the sphere of disarmament.

The implementation of the new proposals, it is true, requires acknowledging the existence of the approximate balance of military power between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states in the area of reduction, which has been confirmed not only by the officially submitted figures on the strength of the deliberating parties' troops but also by many speeches by political and military representatives of Western states. Acknowledging this fact was an inevitable condition for starting the Vienna talks themselves.

THE UNREALISTIC ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT BALANCE OF POWER IN CENTRAL EUROPE HAS BEEN THE BASIS OF THE NATO STATES' PROCRASTINATION TACTICS AND DELAYS FOR MORE THAN 4 YEARS OF THE TALKS' DURATION. THIS IS NO DIFFERENT WITH THE CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS OF WESTERN PROPOSALS SUBMITTED ON 19 APRIL 1978. The NATO states continue to proceed from stressing disproportions between the two military blocs in the number of troops. This construed Western scheme seeks "liquidating" the alleged dominance by a threefold asymetrical reduction of the Warsaw Pact states' armies and for creating the so-called collective ceiling for the size of the armies of both sides. The unjust, unilateral extent of American-Soviet reductions, envisaging the withdrawal of 68,000 men and 1,700 tanks of the Soviet Army by formations in exchange for the withdrawal of 29,000 U.S. personnel, pulled out by small units and individuals without their corresponding equipment--apart from a certain proportion of the U.S. nuclear means--continues to be a categorical demand which is incorporated even in the changed Western proposals from April 1978.

For the sake of objectivity it is necessary to state that the changes in the Western proposals in a certain way and to a limited extent respect the socialist states' just demands. But this consists only in their willingness to agree with the time specification, as to when the reduction of the Western states' troops should be carried out. They do not change the contents of their commitments and continue to proceed from a collective interpretation, that is, from the bloc's approach with a simultaneous refusal to reduce armaments and combat technology. They continuously demand that [the determination of] the concrete share of each Western country in reduction should be exclusively within the competence of NATO's highest bodies and not the subject of the Vienna talks. Such a form of internal division in reduction quota contains in itself the potential danger that the troops of some states, totalling three-fourths of all Western states' troops in the reduction area, will not have to participate in the reduction process at all.

For these and many other reasons, the amendments to the Western proposals submitted on 19 April 1978 have only a limited character and do not make it possible to nudge them, in a positive respect, forward.

THE NEW PROPOSALS OF THE SOCIALIST STATES, AS THEY ARISE FROM THE CONTENT OF THE PRESS STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION'S REPRESENTATIVE IN VIENNA LAST WEEK, RESOLVE--IN A SUITABLE AND ACCEPTABLE FORM TO ALL STATES--MANY IMPORTANT PROBLEMS NECESSARY FOR THE ELABORATION OF THE AGREEMENTS. They take a specific stand on the extent of the reduction of USSR and U.S. troops and bridge one of the controversial points in the existing attitude of the sides, to which belongs the question of assuming commitments of the sides, to which belongs the question of assuming commitments by individual participating states, the reduction of armament and combat technology and some necessary military-technical aspects.

Above all, the proposals cover the reduction of ground forces of states directly participating in the negotiations and the appropriate levels for the remaining ground forces strength and the numerical level of the air forces. Toward the USSR and the United States they preserve an equal correlation in the troops to be reduced and are accommodating to both sides on the question of the composition of troops to be reduced.

An important demand of the new proposals is also the presupposed extent of reduction by each direct participant which must correspond to his military potential in the reduction sphere, and should be specified, at least in general terms, before the reduction begins. The duty to contribute, by an agreed upon share of troops by each state, to the overall reduced levels should be finally recognized from the NATO side not only as a manifestation of political resolve but also as the necessary guarantee for the other participating states that each will take part in the education at the appropriate time and in the determined extent.

HOWEVER, IN THIS QUESTION THE NEW PROPOSALS OF THE SOCIALIST STATES GO FURTHER THAN MEETING THE WESTERN DEMANDS HALFWAY; THEY ALLOW THE POSSIBILITY OF CREATING A COLLECTIVE LEVEL OF THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES AND IN AN ACCEPTABLE WAY THEY TRANSFORM EACH STATE'S SHARE IN THEIR CREATION. On the one hand they make it possible to compensate an eventual unilateral troop reduction by one of the states in the grouping by a gradual numerical increase by another state, but on the other hand they exclude [the possiblity] that such an increase would exceed the original level of the appropriate state's troops which it had at its disposal prior to the reduction. Such a manner of assuming commitments eliminates anonymity and guarantees that even where the collective levels are concerned, the original strength of the individual states' troops will not be exceeded.

The new proposals also approach in a manner of compromise the question of reducing equipment and combat technology. They contain selective reduction in types and kinds demanded by the preceding Western proposals, but at the same time they envisage that the duty to reduce similar armament will be extended to all direct participants. After all, it is illogical when reducing to restrict oneself to men only, as the West tried to push through, because the military potential of each country, aside all generally valid factors, is determined by the total of men, armaments, and combat technology. Only by reducing all these components can we achieve real and just results.

IT DEPENDS ON THE POSITION OF THE WESTERN STATES WHETHER THE NEGOTIATIONS--AFTER SUCH A LONG TIME--WILL SHIFT FROM WORDS TO DEEDS, FOR WHICH THE SOCIALIST STATES HAVE BEEN PREPARED FROM THE VERY BEGINNING, A MATTER WHICH THEY DEMONSTRATED MORE THAN ONCE DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS. THE NEW PROPOSALS OF THE SOCIALIST STATES MAKE FUNDAMENTAL PROGRESS POSSIBLE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH THE ENTIRE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION WILL ACCEPT WITH UNDERSTANDING.

Report on RUDE PRAVO Commentary

LD1710427 Prague CTK in English 0840 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Press review on RUDE PRAVO commentary on disarmament]

[Text] Prague, June 17 CETEKA--Today's RUDE PRAVO said, in a commentary on the present efforts of the socialist countries to halt the arms race, both nuclear and conventional, and to secure the adoption of concrete disarmament measures that the recent initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries at the Vienna troops cuts talks was clear evidence of their interest to find solutions even to such complicated problems.

The daily pointed out Czechoslovakia's active share in efforts to reach a concrete, generally acceptable agreement at the Vienna negotiations on reduction of armed forces and armaments of NATO and Warsaw Treaty states in central Europe. The socialist countries display a high degree of political responsiblity and realism, as well as diplomatic flexibility and skill. In the interest of agreement, they take in their new proposals into consideration some of the previous Western standpoints, and express readiness to agree to the same collective level of Warsaw treaty and NATO forces in central Europe--900,000 men, of whom 700,000 ground forces personnel.

At a time when the NATO Council adopts a long-term program of raising the military potential of the North Atlantic pact, the socialist countries respond in a way in keeping with the wishes of peace-loving people all over the world.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Commentary

AU2201322Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Jun 78 p 6 AU

["C.D." commentary: "Vienna, We and NATO"]

[Text] For a week new proposals have been on the table at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. The Soviet Union, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR have again taken the initiative to overcome the deadlock in the talks. Even in NATO states' delegation circles it had to be admitted that there is a new possibility of achieving a concrete agreement. What is the core of the new proposal?

As in their earlier initiatives the four socialist states directly participating in the envisaged reductions are guided by the realization that concrete measures for military detente are absolutely essential for further progress in continuing the political process of detente in the world. "Our principled course has been and continues to be the policy of peace and of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems," Erich Honecker stressed again only recently during his visit to the National People's Army land forces. "We are consistent advocates of deepening and consolidating detente. At the side of the Soviet Union, of all other countries of the community of socialist states the GDR advocates genuine disarmament steps."

This is precisely the issue at stake for us also at the Vienna negotiations. In the heart of Europe, where the two largest military alliances of the world are directly facing one another, where there is the highest concentration of armed forces and arms, their reduction would equally improve the political climate and lessen the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

This is why despite the NATO states' destructive attitude we have again and again submitted new proposals. Their unchanging principles are: a concrete commitment by all participating states to reduce their armed forces and arms, reciprocity of all appropriate measures, and safeguarding the undiminished security for all sides.

Although these principles had been recognized by all participating states prior to the opening of the negotiations, the NATO states so far have not been ready to consent to concrete measures based on these principles. With fabricated assertions and excuses, with unrealistic "proposals" violating the mentioned principles for years they have prevented any success in the Vienna negotiations. The fact that they were obviously not interested in disarmament was already made clear by their rejection of the proposal to freeze the personnel strength of the armed forces stationed in central Europe during the negotiations. And the decisions of the latest NATO summit, especially its long-range program, prove that the imperialist states continue to pursue the road of intensified rearmament.

In view of the new initiative of the socialist states in Vienna it will become more difficult than ever for NATO to conceal its anti-peace course through phrases and its lipservice to disarmament. In the interest of an early agreement our proposals have incorporated many elements of the Western positions. Thus we have consented to a reduction of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact forces in the reduction area to the same level of 900,000 men each, a reduction at first of only the ground forces and selected arms systems, and we proposed that in the first stage the United States and the USSR reduce their forces stationed in central Europe by an equal percentage.

An agreement on these measures is possible if one proceeds from the fact that in central Europe there is an approximately equal numerical strength of the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces, if now the NATO states also recognize that all directly participating states must adopt concrete reduction commitments in accordance with their military potential.

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY Report

AU201537Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Vienna dispatch by special PAP reporter Andrzej Rayzacher: "The Socialist Countries' New Proposals on Mutual Reductions of Armed Forces Are Being Subjected to Spirited Discussions in Vienna"]

[Text] The 173d plenary session of the delegations of the states participating in the negotiations on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held on Thursday. Ambassador Emil Keblusek of Luxembourg [as published] chaired.

According to the spokesman for the socialist delegations, the CSSR representative expressed his conviction at the session that the new proposals submitted on 8 June by the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR have created practical possibilities to immediately start working out a specific accord on reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

These new proposals take into account to a great extent the position of the West, including the views of the western states on equal collective ceilings for numerical troop strength.

In contrast to the West's position, the present approach makes it impossible for any state participating directly in the negotiations to avoid reducing its troops, let alone to increase the level of the numerical strength of its armed forces compared with the present level, the CSSR representative stressed.

As your PAP correspondent has been informed, the new proposals submitted by the socialist states on 8 June are being subjected to spirited discussions in Vienna and have created great interest both in the Austrian capital and in the capitals of the Western states participating in the negotiations. It is being stressed that the proposals have responded on many points to the West's wishes, especially with regard to establishing a common equal level of 700,000 ground troops for the two military groups in central Europe.

People here are quoting the New York TIMES and the view of White House and State Department representatives who believe that the proposals submitted by the four socialist countries "may amount to a considerable breakthrough" and "may constitute an important basis for further negotiations."

The spokesman for the NATO delegations said in Vienna on Thursday that the NATO states are carefully examining the socialist states' proposals. The fact that his statement was focused on what divides the respective positions and not on what now brings them closer together must give rise to concern. However, this spokesman noted that the Western delegations have not as yet reached a final evaluation of the socialist countries' proposals.

During the informal meetings among the delegations of the states participating in the negotiations--these meetings are held between the plenary sessions--questions are asked about these proposals and explanations are given. The next plenary session is to be held next Thursday.

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH Report

AU141056Y Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 11 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[From Katya Yoncheva international weekly review]

[Excerpt] Last Thursday at the 172d plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, held behind closed doors, the GDR, Poland and the USSR submitted constructive proposals which represent an important new contribution to the cause of disarmament and peace. The initiative of the socialist countries once more confirms the declared readiness of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, a readiness expressed on several occasions, to show a business-like and constructive approach to resolving the problems on the basis of mutually acceptable solutions, on the basis of the necessity of gradual steps and the necessity of manifesting readiness to compromise in accordance with the peoples' interests, in accordance with international trends toward reducing military tension.
One of the elements of principle in the socialist countries' approach, an element that is consistent with the new proposals submitted at the Vienna Hofburg Palace, is the fact that all participants in the negotiations, in conformity with their military potential, must make their individual contribution to the reduction of armed forces and armaments.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

Economic Agreement Signed

AU201435Y Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Bulgaria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah today signed a long-term document which provides for a great increase in trade and a strong development of economic cooperation between them. In it the two countries agree to direct their attention and efforts towards the further expansion of joint activity in agriculture, building, industry, transport and the scientific and technological field.

The coordinated guidelines for the further development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation that were signed cover the 1978-1985 period. In the first place they outline a number of specific measures for the promotion of links in agriculture, the building of dams, irrigation systems and hydrological survey. The competent authorities are to look into the opportunities for the planning and building of dams, livestock farms, poultry complexes and hot-houses by Bulgarian specialists and with Bulgarian equipment in Libya. Bulgaria is to supply pedigree livestock and bees' families to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

It is planned at the end of the period for trade to increase several times and to make the export lists of the two countries more varied. The possibilities for the construction of various plants, hotels, hospitals and ports by Bulgarian experts in the Libyan Jamahiriyah will be looked into.

It is expected that in the fulfillment of these accords the number of Bulgarian specialists working in Libya will double.

The guidelines were signed by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and the food industry, Mr Grigor Stoichkov, who is chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation and chairman of the Bulgaro-Libyan Friendship Society, and by the Libyan secretary for trade, Mr Abu Takr 'Ali ash-Sharif.

Communique Issued

AU202021Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Bulgaria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah opposed the attempts to set up the so-called "all-African armed forces" and expressed their alarm at the dangerous changes in the policy of the USA recently.

In a communique on the visit paid here by the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi from June 17 through 20, the two countries express satisfaction with their identical or similar positions on the fundamental world problems. In their view the policy of capitulation which the reactionary and imperialist forces are trying to impose on the Arab peoples is aimed at doing away with the Palestinian cause.

"The two sides condemned the aggressive neo-colonialist policy of imperialism with respect to Africa, the armed interference of a number of Western states in the internal affairs of the African countries, the plans to include some or other African countries in the sphere of activity of NATO, the attempts at setting up imperialist joint armed forces for suppressing the liberation struggle on that continent," reads the communique submitted for publications here today.

The problems of disarmament and detente occupied a prominent place in the talks between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov. The joint document expresses alarm at the "dangerous changes in the policy of the USA of late, at the stepping up of armament by NATO, decided on during the last session in Washington, at the continuing attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of other states. The two sides are of the opinion that in spite of this the trend towards the strengthening of peace continues to consolidate and that there exist favourable prerequisites for the further improvement of the international atmosphere."

Bulgaria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah express their hope that the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament will produce specific and positive results.

Assessing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides condemn the continuing Zionist aggression. They point out that genuine peace in the Arab area can be achieved only through the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the guaranteeing of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the formation of a state of their own. According to them the conferences in Tripoli and Algiers of the so-called "front of firmness and confrontation" are of positive significance and that activities for the attainment of Arab unity on a progressive and anti-imperialist basis should be continued. Bulgaria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah declare themselves in favour of the further strengthening of the times of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Arab peoples and the states of the socialist community.

A high appraisal is given in the communique to the talks between Messra Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Todor Zhivkov. The two sides believe that the second meeting of the two leaders will give new impetus to the deepening of their relations and cooperation. They are of the opinion that ever wider possibilities are opening for deepening political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation, attaching first-rate importance to the development of their political relations.

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed Before Departure

AU2014Z1Y Sofia BTA in English 1347 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said he is confident in the favourable possibilities for further development of Bulgaro-Libyan cooperation. "In my opinion, after the talks we had with Mr Todor Zhivkov, our relations will enter a new phase," stressed he before newsmen preceding his departure to Prague.

According to the secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, bilateral trade will double. "Maybe the number of Bulgarian experts working in Libya will double, too," added Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi specified that the two countries are now preparing a wide programme for further development of bilateral relations.

He noted that his talks with Mr Zhivkov have reaffirmed every topic of discussion during the visit of the Bulgarian party and state leader to Libya in December of 1976. "It was easy for us to talk because we have no divisions," underlined Mr al-Qadhdhafi.

Mr al-Qadhdhafi thanked for the cordial welcome he received in Bulgaria--"A proof of the friendly feelings the Bulgarian people have for the Libyan people." He emphasized the strong interest in the development of agriculture and industry, underlining the great progress made by Bulgaria in her national economy. He said he was greatly impressed by the environment preservation measures.

Departs 20 Jun

AU201422Y Sofia BTA in English 1352 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Bulgaria today. He was here on a four-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

At their final meeting the two leaders reaffirmed with satisfaction the successful growth of Bulgaro-Libyan relations and expressed conviction that these would keep on expanding in the best interests of the two peoples, of peace and cooperation in the world.

After the personal meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the final talks between the official delegations of the two countries were held.

GREEK COMMERCE MINISTER ATTENDS TRADE COOPERATION TALKS

AU202225Y Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--At the invitation of the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, and in connection with the Greek industrial exhibition opening here, the minister of commerce of Greece, Mr Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, arrived in the Bulgarian capital today.

Trade cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece is developing dynamically, the two ministers noted at their meeting today. In the past few years trade between them has trebled.

The two ministers discussed in detail questions connected with the expansion of trade cooperation between the two countries. Attention was paid to the possibilities for increasing the Greek exports to Bulgaria of products of agriculture, of the light, food and chemical industries, of non-ferrous metallurgy, of cotton, raw hides, olives and citrus fruit, as well as for increasing the Bulgarian exports to Greece of products of the chemical and engineering industries and of metals.

Measures were outlined for speeding up the fulfillment of the decisions taken at the sixth session of the Bulgaro-Greek government commission for economic cooperation in joint industrial ventures and economic cooperation in fields of interest for Bulgaria and Greece.

The two sides unanimously expressed the desire to continue to expand their economic links in the spirit of goodneighbourly relations and on the basis of mutually advantageous cooperation.

HAILSTORMS REPORTED IN CENTRAL, NORTH BULGARIA

Plovdiv Agricultural Complexes Hit

AU162046Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A damaging hurricane passed over one part of the territory of Plovdiv Okrug, accompanied by intense rain and a hailstorm. Serious damage has been caused to agriculture. Dimitur Karamukov, chairman of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council Executive Committee and chairman of the okrug operational staff, is reporting on the measures taken in order to eliminate the results of the damages:

[Karamukov--begin recording] Actually, the last hailstorm and intense rain caused serious damage to agriculture in the Plovdiv Okrug. Approximately 350,000 decares have been hit, which were sown with over 30 varieties of agricultural crops. The Trakya agro-industrial complexes and the Georgi Dimitrov scientific research complex in Plovdiv suffered particular damage as did the Puvovmay, Asenovgrad, Brezovc, as well as the Khissar complexes. The scientific research and experimental farm in the village of Voyvodino, as well as the state agricultural farm in the town of Bakovski were also damaged.

The okrug operational staff immediately organized full mobilization to make up for the damages. Throughout the whole day today the agro-industrial complexes in the okrug which were hit by the hailstorm carried out an exact assessment of the size and degree of the damages. The staff took concrete measures for the restoration of the damaged crops and for re-sowing the plots. The necessary quantities of seeds, fertilizers and other sowing materials are being transferred to the damaged plots. Additional measures are being taken for the restoration of damaged crops and for plant protection against pests. Agricultural workers are now being assisted by the scientific workers from the Plovdiv scientific research institutions and the Plovdiv higher agricultural institute named after Vasil Kolarov, who are giving assistance to the leading bodies of agro-industrial complexes. [end recording]

Razgrad Okrug Crop Damage

AU1715O0Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] During the past 24 hours, heavy rains and hailstorms have hit the Razgrad Okrug. It became known today that damage was caused to 125,000 decares of corn, wheat, vineyards and other crops. Rapid measures were undertaken in the okrug today to liquidate the consequences of the damage. Concrete steps were taken for each individual crop damaged by the storm so that part of the yield can be saved. The available agricultural facilities are being concentrated on digging, spraying and cleaning the damaged crops. The agrochemical service association must render immediate assistance to the okrug by promptly delivering additional quantities of copper vitriol so that the damaged vineyards must be spared of diseases.

STANKO TODOROV VISITS PERNIK STEELWORKS

AU161124Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov has visited the construction works at the steel processing department which is part of the Lenin metallurgical combine in Pernik. A meeting was held which was also attended by Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources; Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials; deputy ministers, directors general of economic and foreign trade organizations, and Pavel Grigoriyev, counsellor at the Soviet embassy in Bulgaria.

Topical tasks and problems connected with the prompt completion of this important ferrous metallurgical project and of its commissioning were discussed. Comrade Stanko Todorov emphasized the need to establish an excellent organization and to strictly check all activities on which the regular building of this project depends. The efforts of the designers, investors and executive organs, the chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed, must now be directed to insuring such rates of work as will enable them to achieve the ultimate goal--to produce the planned steel within the current 5-year plan.

NEW MILITARY-TECHNICAL MONTHLY TO BE ISSUED

AU1921040Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA)--The first issue of the new illustrated PATRIOT monthly will be brought out here in July.

As an organ of the Central Council of the organization for military-technical training of the population the new publication will inform of the achievements and news in the civil anti-aircraft defence formations and the pre-enlistment training of the young people.

Military equipment news, air flight model designs and articles, rocket models material and ship model material will be published as well.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING IRAQI AMBASSADOR

AU1909040Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, on 14 June received Ahmad Husayn as-Samarra'i, Iraqi ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from Bulgaria.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH AUSTRIAN COMMUNISTS--A friendly meeting between the Austrian Communist Party Politburo members, including the party's Secretariat, and members of the Bulgarian Embassy in Vienna has been held at the Bulgarian Embassy in Vienna. Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, who was also present, said that the Austrian Communist Party and the BCP were standing on firm Marxist-Leninist positions and are making efforts in the struggle to defend the interests of the workers class. He particularly noted the creative efforts of the BCP and of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, to strengthen and develop the international communist and workers movement, to safeguard peace and security and Europe and to develop the friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Austrian people. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU]

TANCHEV MEETS FINLAND'S KEKKONEN--Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, received the visiting Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and first secretary of the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union Permanent Board. Comrade Petur Tanchev conveyed to President Kekkonen cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on the occasion of Kekkonen's award of the Georgi Dimitrov prize. Urho Kekkonen expressed his gratitude for the congratulations and stressed that the intensification of relations between Finland and Bulgaria, two countries which are pursuing peaceful goals, is a factor favoring the positive processes of development in the world. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU]

COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT RATIFIED--Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, has presented to the Soviet Government Bulgaria's ratification instruments on the agreement on the competence, privileges and immunity of Intersputnik space communications. The instruments were received on behalf of the Soviet government by Sergey Kuznetsov, deputy secretary general at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU]

LIBYAN LEADER AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD201330Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] About 30 minutes ago Prague welcomed Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and his entourage.

Greeted by Husak

LD201750Y Prague CTK in English 1326 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 20 CETEKA--Today Prague welcomed Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and his entourage.

The Libyan delegation comprises member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress Mustafa al-Kharrubi, Secretary of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Muhammad 'Ali at-Tabu, Secretary of Commerce Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Snarif, Secretary of Industry Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Assistant Under Secretary of Political Administration Husni Shaiban and other personalities.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and members of his entourage were met at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and other communist party and state representatives, including Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, Federal Deputy Premier and State Planning Commission Chairman Vaclav Hula, Czech Premier Josef Korcak, and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Jozef Lenart, as well as other Czechoslovak officials who will take part in the talks at Prague Castle--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

After inspecting a guard of honour the leaders of the two countries left the airport cordially greeted by Prague citizens and Libyan students. Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and General Secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then held a friendly meeting at Prague Castle.

Talks With Husak

LD202327Y Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Talks between President Gustav Husak and General Secretary of the General People's Congress Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the delegations of Czechoslovakia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, started here today.

In the talks, held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, the two leaders favourably assessed the development of cooperation between their countries and expressed the endeavor to continue intensifying Czechoslovak-Libyan relations and mutually advantageous all-round cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. They exchanged information on the political and economic development in their countries, and discussed also topical problems of the present-day development in the world. They noted that the stands of the two states on the principal problems of present-day world political developments are identical or close.

Receives Decoration

LD202100Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today at Prague Castle presented the highest Czechoslovak state decoration, the Order of the White Lion First Class, With Chain, to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ].

He received it in recognition of his services in expanding Czechoslovak-Libyan mutual relations and successful cooperation. The ceremony was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak; and the Czechoslovak Ambassador to the SPLAJ, Josef Varholik.

Present at the ceremony on the Libyan side were: member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the SPLAJ Mustafa al-Kharrubi; Secretary of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Muhammad 'Ali at-Tabu; Secretary of Trade Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif; Secretary of Industry Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi; Secretary for Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayk; Assistant Under Secretary of Political Administration Husni Sha'ban, and Libyan Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Ramadan Mustafa Salah.

Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak recalled the services of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the development of Czechoslovak-Libyan relations. These relations are developing well in the political, economic, scientific-technological and other spheres, and a basis for even closer cooperation has been established. You have a considerable share in the development of this cooperation, stressed Gustav Husak. We hold you in esteem as a great son of the Libyan people, continued the president of the republic, and one who continues to stand at the head of the revolutionary changes of Libyan society, and we esteem you as a great son of the Arab people who stands in the front rank of efforts made by the progressive Arab forces in the struggle for (?freedom) and independence.

Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized the fundamental standpoints of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and all other forms preventing the Arab people from living in freedom and from developing.

In conclusion Gustav Husak wished Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi many successes in his responsible work in the leadership of the Libyan people and state, and much health and personal happiness.

In his reply Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the SPLAJ, expressed his profound thanks to Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and all representatives of the friendly Czechoslovak people. He stressed that he saw the award of the Order of the White Lion First Class, With Chain, as a high assessment of the friendship linking the nations of both of our countries, as an award given at the same time by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the whole Libyan people. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized that it was a high assessment of the policy pursued by our Jamahiriyah, of our efforts toward the development of friendly relations with Czechoslovakia and all other progressive states in the world.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi assured the Czechoslovak president at the same time that he would continue to exert every effort for the successful development of Libyan-Czechoslovak relations.

Exchanges Speeches With Husak

LD210200Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Speeches by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ], at a dinner in Prague Castle on 20 June 1978]

[Text] [Begin Husak recording] Esteemed General Secretary, Esteemed and dear Libyan friends, comrades: I am very pleased to welcome to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and to the old city of Prague, on behalf of the whole Czechoslovak people, and on my own behalf, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPL J).

We welcome you as an outstanding representative of your country and of the Arab world, who has considerably contributed to the development of friendly relations and the strengthening of Czechoslovak-Libyan cooperation. Your visit to Czechoslovakia, esteemed Libyan guests, is an important milestone in the rich links existing so far between our countries. It is an expression of the deepening friendship and solidarity of the Czechoslovak and Libyan people, which was born in the common struggle against imperialism, against oppression and injustice, for a just peace and progress in the world.

For centuries the Czechoslovak people have been fighting for their right to an independent national existence and against foreign fule, and have made many sacrifices in this struggle. We understand this well, and we are in solidarity with nations who have waged and are still waging today a heroic struggle for their freedom, for their political and economic independence.

We here in Czechoslovakia, where we are successfully taking the road toward the building of the developed socialist society, are (?close) to your endeavors to build a new society which is more just, is liberated from foreign oppression and exploitation, and is based on the rights of the Libyan people to utilize freely the riches of their country and (?to work) for their own advantage.

We take sincere pleasure in the successes achieved by your country on the road an independent progressive development. We have feelings of sincere friendship toward your people. We value your contribution to the struggle against imperialism, for peace, international security and social progress, and the expansion of Arab and world culture.

Esteemed Secretary General: I would like to use this opportunity to express our satisfaction with the development of Czechoslovak-Libyan cooperation so far. Expecially during recent years, political contacts have been developing successfully and to the mutual benefit of our countries; economic, scientific-technological and trade cooperation is expanding, and both sides are exploring fresh possibilities for deepening mutual relations in other spheres. An important role in this is played by the meetings between leading representatives of both states. We are convinced that this will also apply to your present visit. The talks which we started today have again clearly confirmed the interest of both sides in the further all-round and fruitful deepening of the current cooperation, both in the international sphere and in bilateral relations.

Your visit to Czechoslovakia is also an opportunity for us to brief each other on developments in our countries and to exchange views on how to expand our cooperation.

It is in the interest of the peoples of both of our countries and it is also in accord with our joint aim--the unification of all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism. We note with satisfaction that our talks are marked by a broad unanimity or proximity of views and standpoints. This applies to questions of further development of mutual relations, as well as to the approach to many topical and important questions of current development in the world.

Czechoslovakia relies in its foreign policy on the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. It is the reliable shield of the security of our state and our peoples' freedom to build socialism. In close coordination with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic takes an active part in the joint struggle waged by the progressive, anti-imperialist and democratic forces for peace and international detente. We therefore support the new proposals by the Soviet Government, the adoption of which would contribute averting the threat of war in the world, halt the arms race and lead to disarmament. At the same time, we resolutely support the struggle waged by the nations for freedom and independence. Our support for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis is unlimited and just, as is our solidarity with the struggle waged by the Arab people against the imperialist Zionist aggression.

We value with sympathy the efforts exerted by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to strengthen the unity and coordinated actions of the progressive Arab forces. We reject imperialist interference in the affairs of the states on the African Continent. As up to now, we shall continue to support the national liberation struggle by the people in southern Africa and strive for the development of equal rights relations and cooperation with all states regardless of their social systems.

Esteemed Secretary General: Allow me to express the conviction that your stay in Czechoslovakia, our talks and meetings will contribute considerably to an even deeper acquaintance and that they will be a fresh impulse for the expansion of Czechoslovak-Libyan relations. On behalf of the Government and the whole people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and on my own behalf, I wish you and the whole Libyan people fresh successes in the development of your country and the building of a progressive and just society. [end recording]

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of SPLAJ, then replied to the speech of Gustav Husak at the dinner at Prague Castle:

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording in Arabic, fading into Czech translation] Esteemed friend Husak and esteemed Czechoslovak friends: I am very pleased that I am with you today, Czechoslovak friends, in Prague, the capital city of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Our meeting today is proof of the relations which link our countries. The stage which our mutual relations have reached at present is the result of developments and efforts over the years which have passed since the victory of the glorious revolution of 1 September. On this occasion I greet all Czechoslovak friends, and Libyan friends, who personally participated in the development of our mutual relations.

Esteemed friends, I am not only speaking to you on behalf of SPLAJ, but also on behalf of all progressive forces of the Arab homeland, on behalf of revolutionary forces which depend upon that great energy released by our glorious revolution of 1 September. The name of Czechoslovakia itself means a lot and makes a deep impression in the minds of the Arab people. Some 22 years ago, a bridge of friendship linking the Arab progressive forces, then headed by Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, with socialist progressive states was built.

And we gladly admit that the Arab progressive forces have found in the socialist states real friends and allies. The Arab revolutionary forces headed by An-Nasir placed great hopes in the development of their friendship with the socialist states. These bridges of friendship have indeed been very useful to the Arab people, showing their usefulness in the struggle against Zionist and imperialist intrigues and aggression; this is why the enemy exercised so much effort to undermine these briges of friendship. When the enemy successed in undermining and destroying these bridges, he also managed to split the Arab revolutionary and progressive front. Today it is up to us to build these bridges again; thus we hope that this visit will be a contribution to the rebuilding of these bridges, linking the whole Arab world with the countries of the socialist community. And there is no doubt that all progressive forces of the Arab world attach a great importance to this visit to the countries of the socialist community. This is demonstrated by the Arab progressive forces' knowledge that the socialist countries are their naturally ally in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

I assure you, dear friends, that we are linked by many common goals and that there are many who are our common enemies. These are the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, all the forces of hostility which are against the rights of nations, their freedom and their wish for a better life. All these are our common enemies. I greet the struggle waged by your people, which has entered the history of the struggle of nations against fascism. You are greeted by the nations and countries of Africa and Latin America, these nations, which are, unfortunately, still exposed to threats and pressure by forces of the reaction, imperialism and Zionism. I assure you, at the same time, of the determination of the people of these countries, these nations, to fight until the hostile reactionary and imperialist forces are defeated. We place great hope in the help of the socialist states, and also in your help, so that we will be able to lean on you in this struggle which we are waging.

At the same time, we are a part of all mankind and are also participating in those dreams of people everywhere in the world: that peace will be instituted, that disarmament will take place and that international tension will ease. However, we understand at the same time that these dreams will only be recalled when imperialism is defeated, when racism and reaction are defeated. This is why you have to understand, from this point of view, the efforts of our people to increase our defense ability, so that it is possible to achieve victory over the forces of imperialism and reaction, a victory of which we are sure.

You have had your own experiences and know the price you paid for stability and progress in the struggle against fascism and in the military victory over fascism, the enemy of nations. We, just as you, are supporting the practical proposals submitted by the Soviet Union for disarmament as well as the proposals for the withdrawal of naval fleets from the Mediterranean area. We, together with you, want international tensions to ease and want our efforts to be crowned with success, so that the armament race is really stopped.

Some obstacles exist at present, at the time when an extraordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with questions of detente and of disarmament is being held; we are witnessing an attack of imperialist forces against some nations. We have seen such examples in Chad, in the West Sahara of Shaba. The racist forces which lean on their natural ally, world imperialism, continue their intrigues against Palestine, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia. What is going on the Middle East resolutely endangers world peace, there is no doubt about it. I think there is no need to speak at great length about the number of questions on which we have identical views.

In conclusion, dear friends, I thank you for the cordial welcome accorded to me [words indistinct] and I would like to thank you for the cordial reception you have given the whole delegation.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah is developing broad relations with Czechoslovakia, and it relies on your support, and you can rely as well on the sincere friendship of the Libyan people, who today are implementing a social revolution in the true sense of the word.

We are striving to build a bridge of true friendship between the Arab nations and the countries of the socialist community.

Long live the friendship between our nations.

Defeat to imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Victory for peace, defeat of world fascism and imperialism. I would like to thank you for your attention. Peace be with you. [end recording]

Mrs Al-Qadhdhafi Sees Kabrhelova

LD202042Y Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 20 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Women's Union Chairman Marie Kabrhelova today received Mrs Safia M. al-Qadhdhafi, wife of the general secretary of the General People's Congress. Marie Kabrhelova briefed her guest on the tasks and activities of the women's movement in Czechoslovakia and appreciated the results of cooperation with the General Federation of Women in Libya. Mrs Safia M. al-Qadhdhafi was interested in some social problems and the life of women in an advanced socialist society.

LAO DEPUTY MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT 20 JUN

LD201852Y Prague CTK in English 1539 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 20 CETEKA--Laotion Deputy Premier and Minister of Education, Sport and Religion Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Loatian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the Patriotic Front Central Committee, ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN MINISTER ARRIVES--Georgi Pankov, the Bulgarian minister of chemical industry, arrived in Czechoslovakia today. He will have talks about the further development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and will visit several chemical enterprises and the Incheba international trade fair in Bratislava. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD]

HIJACKER SENTENCED--Prague, June 19 CETEKA--The municipal court in Prague has sentenced Libor Skalsky to 12 years' imprisonment and the confiscation of property for threatening the security of a plane and for the attempt to leave the republic, attempted kidnapping to a foreign country and jeopardizing the currency economy. Libor Skalsky made an attempt on May 17, 1978 to hijack a Czechoslovak plane flying from Brno to Prague. The verdict has not yet come into force. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD]

VONGVICHIT-LED LAO DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD201730Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Laos Patriotic Front under Phoumi Vongvichit, general secretary of the Patriotic Front and Politburo member of the Laotian Revolutionary People's Party Central Committee, arrived in the GDR on Tuesday at the invitation of the GDR National Front. The visit of several days will serve the development and deepening of friendly relations between the GDR National Front and the Laos Patriotic Front. The visitors will study the current tasks of the National Front.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the state art collections in Dresden and went on to Berlin.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 20 JUN

LD202106Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party under General Secretary Nicola ash-Shawi arrived in Berlin on Tuesday on a visit to the GDR, at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. On the same day, official negotiations began between a SED delegation and the Lebanese visitors. The SED, delegation is led by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary.

NIER PROTESTS FRG POLITICIANS' 'ANTI-GDR' SPEECHES

LD19006T East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kurt Nier, the GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, today protested on behalf of the GDR Government to Gunter Gaus, the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, against the anti-GDR stand taken by official FRG representatives in recent days.

Official FRG politicians in speeches and other statements have expressed aggressive designs against the GDR and directly interfered in the GDR's internal affairs. Kurt Nier referred specifically to the request made by FRG Minister Schmude to FRG mass media to fulfill their 'task' of interfering in the GDR's internal affairs.

The GDR Government's protest points out that the action of FRG politicians is flagrantly at variance with the basic rules of international law and infringes the letter and spirit of the treaty on the basis of relations between the FRG and GDR and the Helsinki final act. The GDR Government points out that such statements are a serious obstacle to the normalization of relations and jeopardize what has already been achieved. It emphasizes that the GDR Government reserves to itself the measures it deems necessary to protect the GDR's legitimate interests. Kurt Nier expressed the GDR Government's expectation that, in the interests of detente and the further normalization of relations, the FRG would refrain from such acts and, in conformity with international law, would beguided be the norms of coexistence of peoples and states.

APPEAL ISSUED BY DKP ON NEED TO STRENGTHEN PARTY

LD201824Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1224 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Duesseldorf--An appeal made by the DKP Executive, published today by the party organ UNSERE ZEIT, called on Communists, workers, youth and all democrats in the FRG to strengthen the DKP.

The appeal, decided on at the ninth meeting of the DKP Executive, was made on the occasion--due in December--of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Germany, and on the 10th Anniversary of the constituting of the DKP--due in September. The appeal emphasized that the working class in the FRG needed a strong DKP because the trade unions had to be strengthened, lockouts banned, cutbacks in social services stopped and jobs, as well as democratic and social achievements, defended. The DKP was the only FRG party to have an antimonopolistic fighting program and was the party of socialism in the FRG. It was inseparably linked to the international communist movement, and put this link into the service of the national interests of the working people of the FRG.

STATE SECRETARY SPEAKS AT CHURCH HOSPITAL

AU191540Y East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 16 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report: "Original Service in the Common Care for Men: State Secretary Seigewasser and Senior Church Counselor Petzold on Prospects of Diaconal Work"]

[Summary] Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs, together with Christian Democratic Union Friend Hermann Kalb, deputy state secretary for church affairs, yesterday visited the Paul Gerhardt Stift in Wittenberg, the largest evangelical hospital in the GDR, at the invitation of Senior Church Counselor Ernst Petzold, director of the internal mission and aid program of evangelical churches in the GDR.

At a festive meeting the state secretary pointed out "that this is the first meeting of such a nature after the significant meeting between the chairman of the State Council and the executive of the conference of church leaderships on 6 March. Hans Seigewasser made it clear that Erich Honecker's statements on the churches' diaconal work does not only express the gratitude of the head of state to every staffworker personally but constitutes a statement on the value which the GDR Government attaches to this activity for the future."

The state secretary continued "that he was convinced of agreement with many citizens of our country who hold that the 'church in socialism is most credible in those places where it helps by serving. This is why,' he assured the staffworkers, 'your daily service to the sick is of an importance for the social states of the churches in the GDR which cannot be overestimated.'"

Pointing out that the diaconate was fulfilling a social requirement, he said: "This does not imply taking in diaconal work for purposes alien to its essence but is explicitly linked with respect for originality, particularly the original Christian motivation of this service. Irrespective of different motivations and concepts of world positions, we will in the future direct our joint efforts at further expanding the achieved results."

In his reply Senior Church Counselor Petzold assessed the significant meeting of 6 March as another confirmation of the fact that "despite all lasting ideological contradictions a working common platform is not only possible in caring for the indigent, but also agrees with the assignment of the church as well as with the interest of the socialist community." Stating that the diaconal service is striving to do its best for this socialist society, he added: "We can only attest with gratitude to the fact that up to the present hour the possibility has been granted to us in the socialist society of the GDR to shape the diaconal service unambiguously in the evangelical spirit."

BRZEZINSKI'S TV INTERVIEW COMMENTS CRITICIZED

AU191250Y East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 16 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 AU

["HJR" article: "Dangerous Folly"]

[Text] If Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President for security matters, should be right in his recent statements, the policy of detente would be nothing but a "process of attempts to brake some aspects of the rivalry in the Soviet-American relations." In a television interview he declared that currently the "aspects of rivalry" dominated and that the blame for this goes to the Soviet Union, which is violating the "rules of detente."

Such a definition of detente policy and of its present state springs from the exasperation of people who must watch the wheel of history moving in an undesirable direction.

The policy of detente has objective prerequisites without whose existence it cannot thrive--consolidation of security, safeguarding of the inviolability of borders, respect for the principles of sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs and the development of an equal, mutually advantageous cooperation between states. Halting the arms race and disarmament have thus become a vital problem; nay, a problem of the survival of mankind and for the solution of which the USSR and the United States are saddled with a particularly great responsibility. Therefore, "the rules of detente" can only be derived from defending these principles. And the Soviet Union and its allies really have nothing for which to reproach themselves. On the contrary, it is largely thanks to their stubborn struggle for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems that the road to detente, as the path of peace and that of the peaceful settlement of controversial issues, has become possible at all. The most recent proposals of the Soviet Union and of other socialist states at the UN special session on disarmament, as well as at the Vienna negotiat ons on military detente in central Europe, are distinguished by an attitude of constructiveness and readiness for understanding the most complicated problems, qualities with which significant agreements for political and military detente were achieved.

Naturally, Mr Brzezinski knows all this as do arms profiteers and NATO generals, and they fear this. It serves their interests when the security adviser to the U.S. President imputes the Soviet Union with "violation of the rules of detente" by crying "stop, thief!" and charges it with "interfering in internal affairs," particularly in Africa, and with "stepping up the arms race" and with "poisoning the atmosphere."

As is well known, however, lies usually have short legs. NATO's meddling in the internal affairs of Zaire is a fact known throughout the world, but the "Soviet-Cuban intervention" is no longer being regarded as "conclusive", according to admissions by U.S. politicians and the Western media. Reference is also being made to "misinformation by the CIA." Inadvertently one is reminded of events which were also based on "misinformation" by the CIA; for example, the U.S. aggression in Vietnam or the establishment of fascism in Chile.

As far as the "threat to the West by the Soviet Union" is concerned, the credibility of this downright fabrication has not increased either. How would it be possible that, only recently, leading FRG politicians signed treaties on cooperation with the USSR extending into the third millenium, if they were bound to be among the first "victims", and that even Franz Joseph Strass, after the talk with L.I. Brezhnev, came around to the admission that "the Russian people are peace-loving."

Who is it who strives to poison the atmosphere--this is what Mr Brzezinski has made clear in his interview, even though involuntarily.

Prof Albert Norden writes in his newwbook, "Poisoned Arrows Against Peace and Socialism", that anticommunism has been developed into "an industrially conducted deception of men practiced millions of times, which unscrupulously exploits the findings of psychology and behavioral research. Despite all modern aspects, the essence of the matter--that is lies, slander, distortion and mystification--have remained old and unchanged." The fact has also remained unchanged that anticommunism proves to be the basic folly.

DESERTING USSR SOLIDER INJURES FRG DIPLOMAT, OTHERS

LD192243Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--An incident occurred at the Friedrichstrasse-Unter Den Linden junction in Berlin at about 1200 GMT today. A B-1000 car collided with a passenger car owned by FRG's permanent mission in the GDR. The driver of this vehicle, Amtstrat W. Jung, a staff member of the FRG mission, was injured. The driver causing the accident, a deranged deserter of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, tried to evade investigation by the People's Police.

The injured persons were given immediate medical aid, and are out of danger. The circumstances surrounding this incident are being investigated.

BORDER AUTHORITIES STOP FRG YOUTH DELEGATION BUSES

LD161952Y Hamburg DPA in German 1926 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--On the eve of 17 June, GDR border authorities have turned back at least four out of 25 buses carrying members of the CDU/CSU youth organization Junge Union at the border crossing points of Helmstedt and Lauenburg. The members of the Junge Union intended to travel to Berlin to rallies marking the 25th anniversary of the workers uprise in the GDR. The reasons given for turning back the buses were "suspicion of misuse of the transit routes" and "participation in an event against the GDR."

BRIEFS

BOETTGER IN GUINEA-BISSAU--Bissau--Luiz Cabral, deputy general secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) and chairman of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau, received Kurt Boettger, head of the North and West Africa Department of the GDR Foreign Ministry. Boettger delivered a solidarity consignment for the drought-stricken people of Guinea-Bissau. Luiz Cabral expressed gratitude for the renewed proof of friendship of the GDR working people. He described the repeated relief consignments of medicines, food for children, foodstuffs and textiles as a token of the GDR's anti-imperialist solidarity and of the friendly relations between the SED and the PAIGC. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2118 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD]

COOPERATION WITH TURKEY--Berlin--A 5-year agreement on economic, technical, industrial, and scientific cooperation between the Governments of the GDR and Turkey has been signed in Ankara. Conditions have been created by this agreement for the development of relations between the two states in the spheres mentioned. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Gives Dinner For Puja

LD201256Y Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI)--Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, gave supper Monday at Budapest's Duna Intercontinental in honor of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Those present on the occasion included Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Light Industry Minister Mrs Janos Keseru, Education Minister Karoly Polinszky, and Attila Madarasi, finance under secretary.

Departs, Pleased With Results

LD201918Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 20, (MTI)--Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister for foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, who had paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, left Hungary on Tuesday.

Prior to his departure, Mangalyn Dugersuren made a statement to an MTI correspondent:

"I regard my visit paid to the Hungarian People's Republic as successful and fruitful. Together with Comrade Frigyes Puja we gave mutual information on the two countries' internal situation and exchanged views on our bilateral relations and on the opportunities for further development. We paid especially great attention to surveying our economic cooperation and to the continued expansion of the contacts. We discussed major issues of the international situation and I may state with pleasure that the positions of our governments are identical on every issue discussed."

"We analysed also the most important topic of the present international situation: the stopping of the armaments race. We exchanged our views on other topical questions concerning Europe, Asia and Africa. We agreed that the socialist world system was playing a decisive role in the current international situation and it was decisive in increasing its strength to develop the cooperation with the Soviet Union and to make richer bilateral relations."

"I was deeply impressed by my meeting with Comrade Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and the exchange of views with Comrade Gyorgy Lazar was useful. In the course of our talks, it was reaffirmed that the MSZMP Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic were working for expanding and developing the relations between our countries. Both countries' party and state leaders seek to strengthen and make closer the unity and cooperation between the socialist countries, contributing thereby to the consolidation of the international peace and security, too."

"On the basis of bilateral agreements and the cooperation in the CEMA, the Hungarian-Mongolian political, economic, cultural and scientific relations are developing successfully. For instance, our joint activities include the exploration and exploitation of the natural deposits of the Mongolian People's Republic in CEMA; cooperation and great assistance is provided in this by Hungarian experts," concluded the Mongolian foreign minister's statement.

Communique Emphasizes Harmony

LD202336Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Mongolian contacts are developing quickly and in harmony with the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries. The communique dealing with the Mongolian foreign minister's negotiations in Hungary, emphasizes this among other things.

Mangalyn Dugersuren was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, premier.

It was stressed at the negotiations of the Hungarian-Mongolian foreign ministers that fraternal alliance and deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are the basic endeavors of the foreign policy of the two countries.

Mangalyn Dugersuren and Frigyes Puja underlined that the main task in further developing detente is disarmament and slowing down the arms race. The new SALT agreement would promote this a great deal, and would also simultaneously exert a positive influence on the international atmosphere.

They expressed anxiety that in recent times forces seeking to impede Vietnam's social development are ever more active. They pointed out that the Chinese leaders--collaborating with the extremist circles of imperialist reactionaries--continue an anti-Soviet policy and set themselves against the efforts of the socialist countries for peace. The two foreign ministers expressed their belief that these negotiations contribute to the widening of cooperation between the two countries.

The Mongolian foreign minister invited Frigyes Puja for an official friendly visit; he accepted the invitation.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH NAGY, MEETS PUJA

LD202310Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Klaus Blech, chief of the planning staff at the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, held negotiations in Budapest with Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, dealing with Hungarian-West German relations and the international situation. Klaus Blech was also received by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

LEADERS' MESSAGE MARKS TREATY WITH POLAND

AU2014411Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jun 78 p 3 AU

["The 30th Anniversary of the Hungarian-Polish Friendship Treaty"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the Hungarian-Polish Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty, MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar; Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi and Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar sent the following greeting to Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in Warsaw:

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our people, we send you and the fraternal Polish people our comradely greetings and sincere good wishes on the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between our countries.

The treaty concluded on 18 June 1948 is a document of outstanding significance in the history of the traditional friendship between our countries and peoples and the starting point of a new socialist friendship developing between us on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our many-sided cooperation is constantly developing and intensifying in all areas of our relations, and this effectively serves the interests of the countries of the socialist community and the good of our peoples as well.

Our new friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty concluded in May 1968 confirmed and further developed the principles and mutual objectives laid down 30 years ago. We are glad that our friendship treaty is also a reliable instrument of our cooperation in socialist construction, international activity and the strengthening of friendship between our peoples.

On the occasion of the festive anniversary, we sincerely wish the fraternal Polish people further successes in building an advanced socialist society, making their country prosper and serving international peace and security.

EXPANSION OF POLISH CONTRACTORS' ACTIVITY IN HUNGARY CITED

AU2014382 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Unattributed Report: "Hungarian-Polish Discussion on Construction Affairs"]

[Text] The Hungarian-Polish talks on cooperation in construction to expand bilateral technical-economic cooperation, conducted 12-16 June between Minister of Construction and Urban Development Kalman Abraham and Polish Minister of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Adam Glazur were concluded on Friday [16 June]. They examined the implementation of last year's general agreement providing for the participation of Polish contractors in Hungarian investment projects. Jobs by Polish contractors are valued at almost R13 million this year. It was decided at the joint talks that the Polish contractors' activity in Hungary will be expanded in accordance with bilateral foreign trade negotiations and interstate plan-coordinating negotiations making preparations for the next plan period.

During his stay in Hungary, Deputy Council of Ministers Chairman Gyula Szeker received Adam Glazur, who departed from Budapest on Friday.

MSZMP'S MAROTHY ADDRESSES KISZ MEETING

LD172302Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Representatives of the 185,000 KISZ members in Budapest have been conferring all day to evaluate work in the movement over the last 2 years. "Laszlo Maroshy, member of the party Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, spoke during the afternoon debate."

"He spoke appreciatively of the work of the capital's young people, who comprise one quarter of the country's KISZ membership and who, over and above their steadfastness in work-study and the defense of the homeland, bring prestige to the KISZ through their growing political sensitivity and ever-increasing activity. The young communists from the capital have achieved outstanding results in the jubilee work competition, at the KISZ building projects and in the accomplishment of economic tasks in general, but also deserve recognition for their joint activity after working hours and their social work. At the end of his speech, the first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee wished the young KISZ members from the capital continued good work, as he did to the members of the KISZ Budapest committee elected at the delegates' conference."

HUNGARIAN-ETHIOPIAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM UNDERWAY

LD161352Y Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] [place-name indistinct], June 16 (MTI)--Hungarian-Ethiopian technical-scientific cooperation work-programme, valid till 1980, was signed recently. Under the agreement 35 Hungarian experts are to go to Ethiopia in the current year. The selection of these specialists has already begun at the responsible ministries and the list is expected to be finalized by early July.

A delegation will leave for the African country in July to discuss the detailed programme of Hungarian experts there. It may be pointed out here that "TESCO," Hungarian enterprise for technical and scientific cooperation, is planning to set up an independent office in Ethiopia, because--under the work-programme--in the coming years more specialists will be sent there.

At present, 11 Hungarians are working in Ethiopia through "TESCO" in the current year; 50 students will come on scholarship from the African state to study in Hungary trades and disciplines like transport, chemical industry, construction sector, electricity branch, water conservancy, textile production, leather processing and farming.

KADAR WARNINGS TO 'CERTAIN PARTY CADRES' PUBLISHED

LD261808Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 26, (TANJUG)--In a speech a month ago, now published as a brochure, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar spoke of the fundamental aspects of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and warned certain party cadres that in developing this friendship no one should be too hasty or vociferous. Kadar called this friendship "historical" and tested in the most painful days of 1919 (Bela Kuhn Revolution), 1945 and 1956.

Kadar delivered this speech at a Central Committee plenum at which the activity of the party and the development of society in the last three years, since the 11th Hungarian party congress, were analyzed.

Hungary shares with the Soviet Union identical principles, goals and interests, and the friendship with the Soviet Union must be taken seriously, not preached with "false words," said Kadar. He noted that, as regards relations with the Soviet Union, some say one thing and do another.

Janos Kadar also warned of another form of deviation of certain party cadres, those who oppose the more dynamic and intensive development of relations between Hungary and the West claiming that "nothing good comes from there" and that "only the inflation and negative impacts of the capitalist crisis come" from the West. This is a "vulgar simplification" of the matter, which cannot be accepted by the country which, in the promotion of relations with the West, sees a manifestation of the policy of peaceful co-existence and finds a definite economic interest, said Kadar.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU171450Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Unattributed report: "National Assembly's National Defense Committee Has Met in Sopron"]

[Text] The National Defense Committee of the National Assembly held a meeting in Sopron and visited the Sopron border area on Thursday. The meeting was opened by Janos Pap, first secretary of the Veszprem County party committee and chairman of the National Defense Committee. Police Maj Gen Janos Kamara, internal affairs secretary of state, then greeted the committee.

Border Guard Maj Gen Imre Toth, national commander of the Ministry of the Interior's Border Guard, briefed the committee on the position and tasks of the Border Guard. He stated that its staff served honorably and conscientiously. Conscripts and professionals serving at the Border Guard are confronted with increasingly difficult tasks by the safe, prompt and sophisticated control of constantly increasing tourism. The number of passport inspections has increased from 7.1 million in 1965 to 37.2 in 1977. Also the highway border crossings' vehicle traffic has increased.

In fulfilling its duty, the Border Guard is given the necessary assistance by the party and state leadership, the ministries and the border area's party and state organs. Under Law No 1 of 1976, the living and working conditions of the personnel have improved. The national commander of the Ministry of the Interior's Border Guard stressed in his report that the Border Guard personnel have understood and adopted the tasks incumbent upon them on the basis of the resolutions of the party's 11th congress.

Afterwards, Col Sandor Toth, commander of the Sopron area, reported on the border area's work. Members of the committee asked questions about what they have heard, which were [then] answered by Border Guard Maj Gen Imre Toth.

After the meeting, the National Defense Committee members inspected the Border Guard quarters and visited the Sopron public highway border crossing point. Finally, they watched a border protection display exercise on Lake Ferto.

BRIEFS

NEW NUCLEAR LABORATORY--Hungary's first cyclotron laboratory will be ready by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The Soviet equipment will be deployed in Debrecen at the nuclear research institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. This was discussed at the Hungarian nuclear physicists' conference which began in Nyiregyhaza today. The new laboratory will produce more isotopes than before to benefit [the] industrial and agricultural institutions where they are used. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD]

JABLONSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD201858Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, today in Belweder Palace received Mohamed Fitouri, the minister of foreign affairs of the Tunisian Republic, who is in our country on an official visit. They discussed the possibility of further deepening bilateral relations and Polish-Tunisian cooperation in economy, culture, science and technology. Minister Mohamed Fitouri was also received today by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Communique Issued

LD202355Y Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On the second day of his visit to Poland, the foreign minister of the Tunisian Republic, Mohamed Fitouri, visited the old market place in Warsaw and visited, among other things, the royal castle.

Later in the day the Polish-Tunisian plenary talks wound up in the seat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks were conducted by the two countries' foreign ministers, Emil Wojtaszek and Mohamed Fitouri. Discussed was the current state of Polish-Tunisian relations and the two sides mapped out prospects for the further development of these relations. Discussed were also international issues. The results of the talks are set forth in a joint communique.

The meetings and talks of the Tunisian minister in Warsaw, a communique says, passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and reaffirmed the bilateral will of expanding the [word indistinct] fully developing Polish-Tunisian relations.

Both foreign ministers noted with pleasure the development of economic relations, stressing possibilities for their further expansion. The [word indistinct] to set up a mixed commission for the purpose.

Both sides reaffirmed their commitments to the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-political systems. They came out in favour of the intensification of efforts in strengthening peace and international security, detente and [word indistinct] right international cooperation. Poland and Tunisia come for all the [word indistinct] and immediate measu[illegible] in favour of universal and full disarmament. They stated the urgent necessity for checking the arms race, including nuclear weapons. Both sides come out in favour of an equitable and endurable [as received] solution of the entire Middle East conflict, in favour of the implementation of the UN resolutions concerning granting [words indistinct] power to the majority in Zimbabwe and abolishing apartheid.

Minister Fitouri invited Minister Wojtaszek to pay a visit to Tunisia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

JAGIELSKI, USSR'S KIRILLIN DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD202026Y Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] [dateline, passage indistinct] Vice-Premier Jagielski held talks on Monday with Vice-Premier and head of the state committee of the Soviet Council of Ministers for Science and Technology Vladimir Kirillin.

Both sides informed each other about the state of cooperation in the field of science and technology between the two countries and about the coordination of joint scientific research and designing and construction work.

Discussed were also organizational undertakings to facilitate and accelerate joint solutions of the most important problems encountered in the field of science and technology.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS NATIONAL DEFENSE LEAGUE CONGRESS

LD1811357 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Seventh National Congress of the League for National Defense [LOK] has opened its 2-day session in Warsaw under the slogan: "For the further increase of socialist awareness and social activeness, for the higher effectiveness of the patriotic and defensive activity of the LOK."

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Central Committee secretary, and Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz, head of the Central Committee Department of Social Organizations, Sport and Tourism, took part in the session.

Greetings and words of appreciation for the activity to this point, and wishes for fruitful deliberations were conveyed on behalf of Edward Gierek, the party Central Committee and the supreme authorities of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, to members of the league by Zdzislaw Zandarowski. A report on the activity of the league was delivered by Chairman of the Central Board of LOK Lt Gen Waclaw Jagas.

The (?manifold) activity of the LOK, which corresponds to the needs and character of our defense system, was stressed by Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski, vice minister of national defense.

The representatives of the defense organizations of Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the Soviet Union conveyed warm greetings to the participants of the congress. A plenum was held, as well as a discussion in problem teams. Preparing young people for military service, developing defense-related sports and political activity [word indistinct] were discussed, among other issues. The session will continue tomorrow.

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION RECEIVED--The working delegation of the SED Central Committee that visited Poland under Gerhard Tautenhahn, head of the Machine Building and Metallurgy Department, toured the Poznan Trade Fair and had talks at the Poznan party committee. It also met with Zbigniew Zielinski, Central Committee Secretariat member and head of the Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction Department. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

SWEDISH CP DELEGATION--A delegation of the Swedish Leftists Communist Party (VPK), led by Chairman Larsen Werner, stopped over in Warsaw on 16 June en route to Bucharest and had talks on PZPR-VPK cooperation with Bogdan Gawronski, head of the Central Committee Cultural Department, and with Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy head of the Foreign Department. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO HARGHITA, MURES COUNTIES

Arrives in Odorheiul Secuiesc

AU201005Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0915 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] "This morning RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Manea Manescu, Iosif Banc, Constantin Dascalescu and Janos Fazekas, is paying a working visit to Harghita County, among the working people of Romanian and Hungarian nationality." The party secretary general was warmly met at the stadium of the Odorheiul Secuiesc Municipality by the county party committee first secretary Ludovic Fazekas, other local party-state authorities and "thousands" of inhabitants. An honor guard presented arms and the national anthem was played. After the arrival ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his retinue paid a visit to the Odorheiul Secuiesc tool and die factory. After this visit a big mass rally was held in the 23 August Square; it was opened by Tudor Mihai, first secretary of the municipal party committee, and addressed by various Harghita working people and by Janos Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee. At the end of the rally Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Speaks at Mass Rally

AU201050Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0925 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 20 June mass rally in Odorheiul Secuiesc--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of the Odorheiul Secuiesc Municipality warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the government and myself. [applause, ovations]

We have come on this visit to several counties to discuss with the party-state aktiv and with the working people the implementation of the 11th congress decisions on rapidly developing our fatherland and continuously raising the material and intellectual well-being of all our people. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

This morning we visited one of the new enterprises which only began production a few months ago--the tool and die enterprises--which constitutes a considerable achievement for your municipality, as it already manufactures high-quality products. We were particularly impressed with how the entire working people's collective has succeeded in getting the enterprises to produce well in only a few months. In fact I am well acquainted with the activities of the other enterprises that I visited on other visits to this municipality and I know that they have also been yielding good results in the first months of this year. I therefore want to convey to everybody warmest congratulations and wishes for ever new successes for the good results attained at both the enterprise we visited and at the other enterprises, and by all the working people. [applause, cheers]

The industrial development of the Odorheiul Secuiese Municipality, as well as that of the Harghita County and of the other counties in Socialist Romania clearly demonstrates that the targets established by the 11th congress to insure the development of the forces of production throughout the country and the industrialization of all the counties are being successfully fulfilled. In fact, in only 7 years, the industry in Odorheiul Secuiesc has almost quadrupled.

This clearly shows that our party decisions are being implemented and that our government and party are concerned with insuring the rapid development of all the counties as a condition for improving the people's well-being and also for securing equal rights for all the citizens of our fatherland, regardless of nationality, with insuring equal working and remuneration conditions so that they can be employed in every sector of activity in keeping with their professional and technical training and qualifications. [applause]

Naturally, comrades, to achieve our target, which calls for industrial production worth at least 10 billion lei in all the counties in 1980, we must make serious efforts. Your municipality and county are among those which do not have to make such great efforts, as there are counties which will have to quintuple their production within 5 years. However, the achievements to date and the measures taken to complete investment projects on schedule show that all necessary conditions are there and that by 1980 this great target will be achieved. This actually means a genuine industrial revolution, a revolution in the social structure and in developing throughout the country a new workers class, coming from among the peasantry, which is rapidly mastering advanced technologies, thus demonstrating the people's capabilities to fulfill everything that we propose to do in our country. [applause, cheers]

Simultaneously with the development of the production forces, of industry, agriculture, and other economic sectors, we are also concerned with insuring a modern organization in the educational system, in scientific and cultural activities and with raising the general level of culture and knowledge of all our people. You are familiar with the implementation of our policy in this important field of socialist construction: the 10-year educational system, the development of lyceums and higher education institutions which are training cadres for all fields of activity and in the most sophisticated specialties, including nuclear physics. This is why we may say that on the basis of socialist industrialization we have succeeded in developing a new and revolutionary educational system, culture and science; which are raising the level of understanding and knowledge of all our citizens. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

As is only understandable, teaching in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities is a must and constitutes a practice so natural that it doesn't even have to be mentioned because life and the entire development of our socialist society have been achieved in close cooperation, thus securing conditions for work, education and cultural activities for all the citizens, regardless of their nationality. There is no doubt that Romania's citizens of Hungarian nationality have not only equal working and remuneration opportunities, but also possibilities to study in their own language and especially to master the most advanced achievements of civilization and of the revolutionary outlook of life and of the world. [applause]

It is undoubtedly important for people to be able to study in their own language; however, we must discuss together what we study and how we study because were we to study outdated things and not base our educational system on the most advanced science, technology, and human knowledge, then our education would lag behind. Our major concern is that, whatever the language of teaching, students should acquire the most advanced achievements of science and technology, as well as the revolutionary world outlook: the dialectical and historical materialism. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the People"]

As you know, dear comrades, the plant we visited today, as well as the other plants here and throughout the country work with very sophisticated technologies and automatic machinery.

They do not ask anyone, in any language, be it Romanian, Hungarian, German, English or Russian; they only ask one whether he is familiar with the technologies and whether he knows how to use them and work with them. [sentence as heard] This is the main problem: to master the achievements of science and technology to perfection, because only thus will we be able to insure the more rapid progress of our fatherland, and, on this basis, to raise the well-being and general level of civilization of the people. [applause]

It is therefore necessary that we take more resolute steps to raise the level of qualification [of the workers], to improve the organization and work of each enterprise, to raise labor productivity, and to insure optimal economic efficiency in each enterprise, thus implementing the decisions of the Central Committee plenum of last spring on consolidating workers' self-management [autoconducere] and self-administration [autogestiune], which are designed to permit the working people employed in a unit to participate directly in leading the unit's activities, and to insure productive work and fulfillment of the development program. This is actually part and parcel of our workers' democracy and of the development of socialist democracy in our country. This democracy is based on the principle that the working people, regardless of nationality, should directly participate in leading all sectors of activity, in mapping out our country's domestic and foreign policies, and in implementing these policies. [applause]

At the same time, as you know very well we are constantly concerned with fulfilling--in keeping with the development of the forces of production--the 11th congress decisions on raising the people's living standard. This month we have already concluded the implementation of the first remuneration increase of about 17 percent; as of 1979 we will proceed to the second remuneration increase which will be fully implemented by 1980, something which will lead to increasing the working people's real incomes by about 32 percent, compared with 20 percent provided for in the 5-year plan.

These measures for markedly raising incomes were made possible by results attained in the first two years of the 5-year plan and by the measures adopted to increasingly raise economic efficiency, labor productivity and the profitability of our entire economic activity. These measures prove that it is within our capabilities to fulfill the program of raising well-being by working better, with greater efficiency and profitability. They also prove that everything we are achieving in Socialist Romania is devoted to the well-being and happiness of all our people and that the essence of the party policy and of the comprehensively developed society is man and his well-being and happiness. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

At the same time we are also concerned with continuously developing cultural activity and implementing the program of educating and molding the new man, the builder of socialism and communism. You are aware of the scope of the activity carried out within the framework of the national "Hymn to Romania" festival--in which millions of our fatherland's citizens were involved--this activity is being carried out in accordance with the situation in each locality, in Romanian as well as in Hungarian, German and Serbian, but in one and only one language, the language of the revolutionary concept and of brotherhood in struggle and work, for socialism and communism; we thus turn the "Hymn to Romania" into a hymn of all our people to communism. [loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

While concerning ourselves with implementing the program for developing our fatherland, we also take action to strengthen cooperation with socialist countries, developing countries and all countries, including the developed capitalist countries, proceeding from principles of peaceful coexistence and basing all these relations on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, restraint of force and the threat of force in interstate relations and respect for each people's right to be masters of their destiny and to build their life in accordance with their wishes. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

We are firmly determined in the future, too, to actively participate in solving the complex international problems, in the interest of all peoples, by implementing a new democratic policy which can insure friendship among peoples and the peace so much needed by all states and peoples, so that they can develop and insure their well-being and happiness. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion, I would like to express the conviction that all working people and all Odorheiul Secuiesc citizens, as well as all citizens of Harghita County and all our country will do everything to fulfill the great tasks incumbent upon them in this 5-year plan, so as to conclude the 1976-1980 5-year plan with increasingly better results and to occupy an ever more front-ranking place in the great competition carried on among the towns and villages of our fatherland; of course, it is quite possible that you may occupy a front-ranking place, even the first place, if you work well. I wish you to do everything for this front-ranking place. [applause, cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I would like to wish you increasingly greater success in all your activity, much health and happiness. [applause, cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Long live the RCP [applause, cheers]; long live the communist era of the fatherland. [applause]

Speaks at Miercurea Ciuc

AU2013000Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1145 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 20 June mass rally in Miercurea Ciuc--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, the inhabitants of Miercurea Ciuc and of Harghita County, warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

By a coincidence, this great mass rally in Miercurea Ciuc is taking place on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Harghita County and of Miercurea Ciuc as capital of the county. [applause, cheers] We will therefore sum up in short the achievements attained in your county and in the other counties established 10 years ago.

Reality clearly demonstrates that establishing the counties as territorial-administrative units opened up wonderful prospects for developing the production forces throughout the country, for raising the level of many counties, which had been neglected within the regions, to that of a new life. Due to this and to the 11th congress decision to achieve production worth 10 billion lei in each county, we can say that indeed this reorganization played a revolutionary role in the development of our fatherland. [applause]

During this time, Harghita County developed considerably. The industrial production is now 4 times greater than in 1965, while that of Miercurea Ciuc is 5 times larger than in 1968--the year when the counties were established. You are familiar with the enterprises built during this time and with the long-term development program up to 1980 which will place Harghita among the counties with production worth more than 10 billion lei; this figure will be attained this year, so you will probably achieve [production worth] over 12 billion lei by 1980.

Thus, this fact alone shows that the fruits of our party's policy are felt everywhere, throughout the country, in each town and each commune. This demonstrates that only under socialism and under the conditions created by the implementation of our revolutionary policy can a people develop rapidly and rise to a high level of civilization and advanced material and intellectual well-being. [applause]

During these 10 years the population of Miercurea Ciuc almost doubled. Thousands of apartments and sociocultural establishments were built. This contributed to improving living conditions and to turning this town at the feet of Harghita into a modern and prosperous town, with great prospects of becoming a very beautiful town in Socialist Romania. [applause, ovations]

Today I visited three enterprises: two light industry enterprises, the spinning mill and the knitwear enterprise. We were favorably impressed there. We noted with great satisfaction that since our last visit both enterprises obtained good results in raising the quality of their production and increasing economic efficiency and that the entire collective of these enterprises; the workers, engineers, foremen and the leaderships have been and are working with great determination and devotion, thus optimally fulfilling their honorable task. I therefore want to convey warmest congratulations to them and to wish them ever new successes in their activities. [applause]

We also visited the tractor enterprise, which, as you know, has been built only recently, and is still in the process of developing. However, in 2 years it succeeded in producing over 2,500 tractors annually, and, by 1980 it is scheduled to produce 10,000 tractors. This makes Harghita a county with a modern machine-building industry, with high-quality tractors. And I must say that, during a relatively short time, the workers, engineers and technicians and the enterprise management succeeded in putting 7 types of tractors into production, which shows that they have great force and creative capabilities. In view of this, please allow me to convey congratulations to them, too, as well as wishes for ever great successes in fulfilling their tractor production plan. [applause, cheers]

Considerable results were also obtained at the other enterprises in Harghita County. During the first 5 months [of this year] the general [production] plan was exceeded by 83 million lei, which shows that the Harghita working people have been working intensively and fulfilling their production plan, thus making a remarkable contribution to fulfilling the 11th congress program. Together with the entire workers class and all working people in Romania, they contribute to raising Romania to ever higher peaks of civilization and progress. [applause, cheers] For these remarkable achievements, I want to convey to all the working people of Harghita warm congratulations and wishes for ever greater successes in fulfilling this year's production plan and the 5-year plan. [applause, ovations]

The working people employed in agriculture have also attained considerable results and are working intensively to develop agricultural production. I want to convey to the cooperative members, to all our peasantry, to all agricultural workers warm congratulations for their achievements and wishes for ever greater production in all the agricultural sectors. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Comrades, like you, the working people throughout the country have successfully fulfilled the development plan for the first 5 months. In fact, it may be said that the plan for the first half of the 5-year plan will be fulfilled and even substantially exceeded.

This demonstrates the realism of the 11th congress decisions and the creative capabilities of our workers class--the leading class in our socialist society which, allied with the peasantry, intelligentsia and all other social forces, is insuring our resolute advance along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society and is creating conditions for our resolute advance toward communism. [applause, ovations]

From this great mass rally in Miercurea Ciuc I want to convey to all working people, in towns and villages, congratulations for their achievements and wishes for ever new successes in all their activities. [applause]

Simultaneously with developing the material basis, we have been and are working to promote progress in education, science and culture, as these are important elements in building socialism and communism, and in raising the level of civilization of all our peoples. You are familiar with our achievements in this area, hence I will not dwell on them now. However, I think that among the achievements in Harghita and Miercurea Ciuc in the development of the educational system at all levels we should stress the fact that a faculty for sub-engineers has recently been opened, which means that Harghita now has higher education facilities. This is further proof of the rapid development of this country and of its prospects. [applause]

The development of the production forces, of the industry, agriculture and other sectors requires an increasing number of highly qualified cadres for all areas of activity. Hence, we must do our utmost to secure material conditions for our educational system so that the young people can master in the best conditions possible the most advanced science, technology and human knowledge because only by acquiring this advanced knowledge can we insure the country's resolute progress along the path of socialism, toward communism. [applause, cheers]

All these achievements eloquently demonstrate the fact that in daily practice our party and government are unswervingly implementing a national policy of full equality of rights and are creating conditions in which the working people, regardless of nationality, have equal opportunity for work, remuneration and education and can assert themselves in any field of activity, according to their own abilities, working power and intelligence. [applause, cheers]

Naturally, the young people can study in their own language, or study in other languages and learn Romanian within our educational system; thus, they have the means of asserting themselves and of working in any part of the country and in any field of activity. This is, in the final analysis, a genuine policy of equality, which permits the individual, regardless of the language he speaks or his nationality, to use his creative force and thinking and assert himself in any area of technology, science or culture; to become a dignified citizen and contribute to raising his fatherland to higher peaks of civilization and progress. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the People"]

Comrades, we undoubtedly have every right to be pleased with what we have achieved; however, we cannot forget that the 11th congress program still requires serious efforts. As I emphasized at the national conference in December, we must particularly effect a transition from quantity to a higher quality in all sectors of activity. Our activities must acquire a higher quality in all sectors; in industry, agriculture, transportation, education, culture, and in all the citizens' living and working conditions. We have achieved a lot, but much remains to be done to fulfill the 5-year plan and to reach 1980 with remarkable successes in all areas. We have good conditions for this. However, we must increase our efforts to achieve better quality and better labor organization, to enhance labor productivity and to achieve greater economic efficiency and profitability in all our activities. It must be clear to everyone that it is up to us and our work to achieve a more rapid increase in the net production and in the newly created value [valoarea nou creata] as well as in the national income, and, on this basis, to develop the country more rapidly and raise the people's material and intellectual living standard even higher.

The Central Committee March plenum decisions on developing the workers' self-management and self-administration are designed to enhance the responsibility of each working collective for optimally using their means. This means that conditions are being improved to permit all the citizens of our country to directly participate in leading society.

We are well aware of the fact that the society that we are building is the result of the people's labor and that everything that we achieve is achieved only by the working people, regardless of nationality; everything we achieve is devoted to the well-being and happiness of all our people. At the same time, we must do our best to develop our democracy and the organizational framework for the working people's participation in leadership in mapping and implementing our domestic and foreign policy. This is the guarantee for our fatherland's resolute and united advance under the RCP leadership toward a better world, toward communism. [applause, chants]

Dear friends and comrades, while concerning ourselves with implementing our party program for developing our socialist society, we also act to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries, developing countries and other states, including developed capitalist countries, by actively participating in the international division of labor and in the activity to achieve a better and more just world. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania"]

Indeed, today Romania has friends throughout the world. A short while ago I visited several countries, both socialist and capitalist. Many state and government leaders and governmental and party delegations have come to our country. From all these visits, I can say that I noted with great satisfaction the prestige enjoyed by Socialist Romania and our people as a result of the way in which it knows how to work, learn and raise its living standard, as well as a result of its international policy and its participation in solving international problems through peaceful means; by excluding force and insuring each people's right to be masters of their destiny and shape their life in freedom, in keeping with their wishes, without any foreign interference. [loud applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

We are firmly determined to make steady efforts in the future, too, to attain security in Europe, to develop cooperation in the Balkans and to solve contentious problems between various states, in the Middle East, Africa and other parts; through peaceful negotiations, by excluding war from solving these problems. We proceed from the fact that only in this way can peoples focus their efforts on socioeconomic development and attain faster progress in raising their material and intellectual well-being. We know that there are many problems to be solved in the world; however, we believe that they should only be solved through negotiations, that interference in the affairs of other states should completely cease and that each people has the right to live in peace and independence and to solve their problems without any outside interference. Today this is the will of all peoples in the world and we will be alongside these peoples in order to put an end to the imperialist and colonialist policy and to insure the freedom of all nations. [loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

I have always felt, wherever I was, that our people fully endorse the international policy of our party and people; a policy of friendship and cooperation with other states. I understood that there is a close unity between internal and external policy and that only by acting both for building socialism and promoting a policy of peace can we fulfill our tasks toward the people and the cause of socialism and peace among peoples. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Dear comrades, since we conclude our visit to Harghita County with this big mass rally, I would like to say a few words about the work of the party organization, which is reflected in everything that has been attained; as a matter of fact, when I positively assessed the activity in industry, agriculture, education and culture, it goes without saying that I also appreciated the work of communists, who, in close connection and together with all working people, have attained all the achievements of this period. There is no doubt that we have a strong party organization in Harghita, which knew and knows how to unite the efforts of all working people, regardless of nationality, in implementing the Central Committee decisions and the country's laws. Therefore, although in the congratulations extended here I also included the communists, I believe we should also congratulate the party organization and, again--along with the party organization--all the working people for the manner in which they act in close unity, under the leadership of communists, in carrying out the program drafted by the 11th congress. I repeat once more my wish for new successes. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I would also like to warmly thank all Harghita inhabitants who greeted us with lively manifestations and joy; we consider this an expression of trust in the RCP and of the determination of Harghita inhabitants and all our people to increasingly strengthen unity around the party and our Central Committee and to do everything to implement the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring the progress toward communism. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

With the conviction that you will do everything to occupy a front-ranking place in the current 5-year plan, and if, possible, the first place, I wish you once again new successes, much health and happiness. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Speaks in Sighisoara

AU201618Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1517 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 20 June mass rally in Sighisoara, Mures County--recorded, intercepted in progress]

[Text] Only together can we insure our continuous advancement and the fulfillment of the 11th party congress program. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I have spoken on our achievements to date, which were attained by all the working people together, regardless of nationality. I could not even begin to measure each one's share. Each at his working place is contributing according to his capabilities and his strength. This is precisely the essence of equality, that each person, enjoying full rights in all areas, can put all his abilities at the service of the general development, prosperity and development of Socialist Romania. [applause]

As you know, the 1970 and 1975 floods did not choose or distinguish among the streets or houses inhabited by Romanians, Hungarians or Germans. The floods came as a torrent and hit everyone equally. [words indistinct] to consolidate our solidarity and work in close unity, because this is the only way to overcome natural calamities, as we did in the case of the floods or in the case of the earthquake one year ago, and to further develop the country. This is the way to overcome any difficulties on the road toward the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism, in unity and led by the RCP--the force and guarantee of our victories. [applause, ovations]

Naturally, comrades, each person can study in his own language in schools, and cultural activities are organized in various languages, but collectively.

Equally obvious is that in factories activities are organized in one language, that of the most advance technology and science, that of the highly-qualified worker, engineer or technician. They must all use the same language on the machine; must understand its secrets and know how to maintain it and make it yield the highest possible production. The machine does not ask anyone what language he speaks, it only asks whether he is versed in its technical aspects, whether he has learned his trade, and whether he is a good worker. The machine reacts to these answers and they decide what kind of production it will yield. This is why, regardless of the language in which one studies, we must do our best to master the most advanced and the newest theories of dialectical and historical materialism; the revolutionary, humanistic outlook on life and the world. If we do this, we are good communists, good patriots and good workers, and we will all fulfill our duties at our respective work places. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, while implementing our program of socialist development, we are also making a considerable contribution to the cause of socialism throughout the world, to strengthening our solidarity and cooperation with the socialist and developing countries and with all the states of the world, regardless of social system. We are doing everything in our power to establish a policy of peace and cooperation, and a better and more just world in which each nation can develop in keeping with its wishes, without any foreign interference. [applause]

We are determined to further focus our efforts on fulfilling the party's program on the socialist development of the country; on expanding our cooperation with the other states, contributing to solving the complex international problems and achieving security in Europe; on achieving a democratic policy, under which each country can actively participate in solving problems in keeping with the interests of each nation, and which should totally exclude imperialist, colonialist or neocolonialist policy. We know that this is the only way for manking to secure a new and bright future for itself, and for each nation to be able to assert itself and to contribute to world progress and civilization. Thus, we will do everything in our power to contribute to the success of this peace policy. [applause, cheers]

Confident that the working people and all people of Sighisoara will do everything possible to fulfill their greatly responsible tasks this year and in the next 2 years of the 5-year plan, so as to optimally fulfill the 5-year plan tasks and increase their contribution to the general development of the country, I wish you ever greater successes in all your activities, good health and happiness. [applause, ovations]

Speaks in Tirgu Mures

AU2019302Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1722 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 20 June mass rally in Tirgu Mures--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of the Tirgu Mures Municipality and Mures County warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf. [applause, cheers]

We have come on a working visit to several counties, and we thought it a good idea to stop over in Mures County, too, to discuss with the county party committee, with the party organizations, with the managing councils of the working people and with the working people in Mures enterprises and localities the implementation of the 11th party congress program and the 1976-80 5-year plan.

I must tell you that we gained a very favorable impression of the way in which the party organizations, the communists and all the working people in the localities and enterprises we visited, and, judging by results, the working people in all the enterprises and localities [of the county], are fulfilling the 5-year plan. [applause]

We may say that the results you have thus far obtained and the fact that you have exceeded the industrial plan, as well as the results attained in agriculture and in other fields demonstrate that the working people of Mures, like the working people throughout the country, are successfully fulfilling the 5-year plan and are thus insuring our country's continuous advancement along the path of socialist progress and civilization. [chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

As is known, the national conference of last December decided, on the basis of the results attained in the first 2 years [of the 5-year plan], on an additional program of socioeconomic development. So far, over one-third of the additional program has been fulfilled, which shows that all conditions exist to fulfill the 5-year plan and the additional program established by the 11th congress and thus for insuring our fatherland's more rapid development and, on this basis, a more rapid increase in the people's material and intellectual living standard. [applause]

As you know, the party attaches great importance to harmoniously developing all the fatherland's counties and all areas of the country. Although the Tirgu Mures County [as heard] had a somewhat more developed industry compared to other backward counties, one may say that in Mures too, socialist industry has greatly developed in the past 10 years. In fact, several modern and highly technical enterprises have been built in this county, which raised the general level of the county's industry, and, consequently, the level of qualification of the workers, engineers and technicians; thus increasing the active number of the workers class detachment--an inseparable part of our wonderful workers class, the leading political force of our nation along the path of socialism and communism. [applause, cheers]

The results obtained throughout the country, including Mures County, demonstrate the correctness of our party's policy of rapidly developing the production forces. They clearly show that our party, guided by the revolutionary materialist-dialectical and historical concept, is creatively applying the general truths and laws to the concrete historical and social conditions prevailing in Romania. Precisely on this basis we obtained wonderful achievements in building socialism. [applause, cheers]

Everything that we have achieved is the result of the work of our workers class, of the engineers and technicians, of all working people, regardless of nationality. In agriculture, too, this was the result of the work of our cooperative peasantry and of all agricultural workers. The same applies in science, culture, education, and intellectural work, where all the working people, regardless of nationality, are unswervingly fulfilling, each in his field of activity, the policy of our communist party. [applause]

This is why, from this great mass rally, I want to convey to all the working people of Tirgu Mures County [as heard] to the peasantry and intellectuals warmest congratulations and wishes for ever new successes in their activities. [applause, cheers]

From this meeting, please allow me to also convey, after Mures, warmest congratulations to all our peasantry, working people and intellectuals, for the marvelous results they obtained in all the areas, as well as ardent wishes for ever new successes. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

In view of the results obtained, we have every right to be pleased.

However, we cannot forget that there are still many shortcomings and difficulties and that consistent efforts are still required to fulfill the 5-year plan up to 1980. We must improve the activities in each sector; the party bodies and organizations, each communist and working person, the management councils and general meetings must act in absolute unity to improve all their activities and must focus on fulfilling the task established by the national conference, namely on turning quantity into a new concept of quality, requiring more productive activities in all the sectors. This is the guarantee for our fatherland's continuous progress. [applause]

We must do everything possible to improve quality and raise the technical level of production. We must be continually concerned with organizing work and production well and with raising labor productivity in all sectors of activity. We must take particularly resolute steps to reduce material expenditures, to eliminate the waste of material that is still affecting many sectors, so as to obtain the greatest possible production out of one ton of raw materials, with a value far superior to what we currently achieve. We must take measures to enhance efficiency and the economic profitability of all activities, and on this basis, to increase the newly created value of the net production [valoarea nou creata], and the national income--the only way to increase the general wealth of our country, to rapidly develop it and to raise the people's material and intellectual well-being. [applause]

We must take more resolute steps to implement the decisions of the March Central Committee plenum on developing workers, self-management [autoconducere] and self-administration [autogestiune] in socioeconomic units, and on this basis, to enhance the role of the collective leaderships, working people's councils and general meetings. We must encourage the even more active participation of the masses in managing all socioeconomic units. This is part and parcel of the general measures established to improve the leadership of the economy and our society and to develop socialist democracy, which is based on ever more active participation by all the people in leading all sectors of activity, in mapping out and implementing the domestic and foreign policies, since only the active and conscious participation of the working people and of all the people in leading the society will insure the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. [applause]

We must pay greater attention to political-educational activities designed to shape the new man, the builder of the most just and progressive society in the world. As is only natural, simultaneously with the development of the production forces, with the growth of the workers class and intelligentsia, and with the development of education, science and culture, we must also raise, and more rapidly, the general level of culture and understanding of all the working people. Only thus will every citizen and all our people be able to consciously build their own future, a communist future. This is why the activities carried out within the framework of the "Hymn to Romania" festival and other cultural-artistic activities must rally the forces of all our people, of all the working people, regardless of nationality, and insure the shaping of a noble awareness based on the most superior concept of life and the world: dialectical and historical materialism and scientific socialism--the revolutionary concept of the workers class, of people who want to live in freedom and be masters of their fate. [applause, ovations]

Dear comrades and friends, I have mentioned these matters because they concern all the working people equally, be they Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, Serbs or any other nationality. All the tasks and decisions of the 11th congress concern us all equally and require united efforts by all the people, under the leadership of the party, to insure their optimal fulfillment.

Needless to say, we are creating and insuring education in the language of each nationality. Cultural-artistic activities are carried out in the language of each nationality.

However, at the same time, we must see to it that these activities are organized and carried out jointly, and especially, regardless of the language, we must never forget that we have only one language--the revolutionary language, the materialist-dialectical language of scientific socialism and of revolutionary humanism. In whatever language we express ourselves, the contents should be the same, namely a call to struggle for socialism and communism, for genuine brotherhood and equality among all working people and among all nations. [applause, ovations]

Whether we say "Long live the RCP" in Romanian or in Hungarian [Ceausescu presumably repeats the same in Hungarian] it is still the RCP that should live long. [cheers] We all have the same program--the program established by the 11th congress, which constitutes the fundamental theoretical and practical charter of the socialist and communist construction in Romania. It constitutes the materialization, so to speak, or the concretization of dialectical materialism which should guide all of us, and whether we read this program in Romanian, German or Hungarian, we must all struggle to implement it through united work and in the same language, the language of fraternal work for socialism and communism in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

What I am going to say now I have already said at another rally, but I will say it again: The factories are equipped with sophisticated installations. You have higher-education institutions here; we must see to it that the lyceums, the general schools, the higher-education institutions and the research institutes train highly-qualified specialists, who should know and master to perfection the most advanced science and technology in the world, because only by organizing all our activities in line with the most progressive science and technology will we insure an internationally competitive industry, and optimally build the comprehensively developed socialist society. This is why from this viewpoint, too, we must grasp that in whatever language one may read, we must study the same technology, the same mathematics, physics, chemistry, medicine and so forth, all based on the state of the art. We must act together to contribute to raising the technical level and to the general progress of science and technology in the world. [applause, cheers]

In the past, the Romanians, Hungarians and Germans, who have been living together in this area for centuries, waged many struggles together. Whenever they united against the oppressors and exploiters, regardless of nationality, they always won and came out victorious. The exploiting classes and those who betrayed their own class were the enemies of the working people of Romanian, Hungarian or German nationality. They tried to sow discord among them so as to more easily exploit and oppress them. On the other hand the bourgeois-democratic, socialist and communist revolutionaries, all those who had humanitarian feelings and wanted to live in freedom, always worked to promote brotherhood and solidarity and a joint struggle for a free life in Romania. [applause]

The inhabitants of this area acted in unity in the struggle against nature, too. I must repeat what I said in Sighisoara: As you all know, in the floods which afflicted this area, too, the waters did not halt before the houses of the Romanians, or the Hungarians, or the Germans. They laid waste everywhere, and the [word indistinct] where all were working also suffered. The waters wanted to demonstrate, perhaps, in a symbolic manner, that the unity and common work must be consolidated even more in order to overcome difficulties and natural calamities, as well as other, manmade difficulties because only together will we be able to overcome both natural calamities and any obstacles that anyone may try to put in our path toward communism. [applause]

There is no doubt, comrades, that to implement the 11th congress program we must work.

We plan to overcome our status as a developing country only in the coming 5-year plan when we should achieve a national income of over $2,500 [presumably per capita per year], and especially achieve an advanced industry and agriculture capable of meeting the people's requirements, and at the same time develop science, culture and education and raise the general living standard, because, as I said at the 11th congress, the comprehensively developed socialist society does not refer only to material and quantitative aspects but to all facets of socioeconomic activity. Only if we fulfill all these requirements, designed to lead to a society in which man can fully enjoy the material achievements of socialist civilization and its spiritual advantages and democratic freedoms, and only if we consciously participate in leading the society will we fulfill the requirements of the comprehensively developed socialist society. Only then will we be entitled to say that we can continue advancing securely toward a classless society, toward mankind's golden dream: communism. [applause]

It is we alone who must solve all these problems. No one else can come, from heaven or elsewhere, to solve our problems in Romania. Only we, all the prople, led by the communist party and closely united, can overcome all the difficulties and secure the fulfillment of these wonderful aspirations, these dreams, which are now taking shape in our country, and we will continue advancing in close unity toward communism. [applause, cheers]

As a matter of fact comrades, we are a big family, a family of builders of communism in Romania. Unfortunately, as some people already know--I am referring to the older ones, with families--there are also family members who are stalling, who would like to have everything without work and who would be very happy if their parents gave them everything without claiming anything from them. If this can happen in a small family, it is all the move obvious in a big family of builders of socialism. What should we do in each family and in our big family? We should make them understand that everyone must make a contribution to the march forward and that we are building a society of work where there is no room for slackers, no one can live in our society without working; everyone has both rights and obligations--the right to work is also an obligation for everyone to work in accordance with his training and capacity. That is why we must do everything to insure that this big family of ours, based on each individual family, should become ever more united; that this big family should be a family of free work and free creation, something which does credit to man and really turns him into a completely new man which all of us should become in our society, in Romania. [loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP" and "Ceausescu-Romania"]

Dear comrades and friends, of course, first of all we are responsible for building socialism in our fatherland. However, we are well aware of the fact that while attaining these targets we are also contributing to the overall cause of socialism since each party and each socialist country contributes primarily to the cause of socialism in the manner in which it solves the problems of socialist construction, and the way in which they manage to attain faster progress in building socialism. Likewise, each party and revolutionary force contributes to the cause of socialism in the way it unites the people--proceeding from realities prevailing in each country--in the struggle for democracy and for changing society in accordance with concrete conditions existing in each country. That is why, while building socialism in our country, we also make a contribution to the cause of socialism throughout the world. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

At the same time we are aware of the fact that we must continuously strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries. Therefore we act to overcome differences between certain socialist countries with the belief that by embarking together along the road of socialism, all problems left from the past must be solved in a new way, in the spirit of strengthening solidarity and cooperation between socialist countries, as a necessity of the assertion of the force of socialism at the international level. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

At the same time, we also strengthen solidarity with developing countries and nonalined countries; this huge force of the contemporary world, in the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment, to establish a new international economic order and to promote a new and democratic policy of international peace and cooperation. We also expand relations with the developed countries and all states, regardless of social system, by actively participating in the international division of labor and in the exchange of material and intellectual values at the international level.

We are well aware of the fact that the existence of states with different social systems will continue to be a reality for a long time to come; therefore we must do everything to insure, under these circumstances, relations of cooperation among all states by basing them on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and solidarity, noninterference in domestic affairs, restraint of force and the threat of force and observance of each people's right to be masters of their national riches and to to freely shape their life, in accordance with their wishes. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

We are concerned with attaining security in Europe, primarily proceeding to measures for military disengagement, without which one cannot talk about peace and cooperation on our continent. We also act to solve contentious problems through peaceful negotations. In this respect, we speak out for solving the Middle East problems through Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem, including the formation of an independent Palestinian state. We do not understand why Israel continues to adopt a rigid position, something which makes the attainment of peace in that area more difficult and creates new dangers of tension and of a new conflict, which could endanger the peace of the entire world.

We also speak out for solving the problems of Africa by the Africans themselves, without outside interference. We proceed from the fact that, once and for all, we should do away with the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy. The problems among African countries should be solved by the countries themselves and no one should intervene, by military force or otherwise, in the affairs of African peoples. The African peoples, like the European peoples and all peoples, are entitled to independence and peace and have a right to put an end to all kinds of oppression. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

As you know, our country carries out broad international activity for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The proposals we advanced at the United Nations are an important contribution of our people to finding ways and means to finally put an end to armaments and to gradually proceed to disarmament and nuclear disarmament, so that the the savings made in this way should be put to the service of the socioeconomic development of peoples and developing countries and that the wonderful scientific achievements could be used not for military purposes but for raising the level of civilization and well-being of peoples. That is why the struggle for disarmament today is a key requirement of all peoples on which the future of mankind depends. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania"]

Once again, I would like to reiterate at this big mass rally, too, that our communist party and the Socialist Republic of Romania will do everything to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and with all peoples, with the firm conviction that it is within the capability of the progressive forces and peoples, by acting in close solidarity, to halt the arms race and to insure peace and the the democratic and progressive development of the world. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like to express the conviction that the Mures County party organization and all working people, regardless of nationality, will do everything to commendably fulfill their responsibilities in all fields and that they will successfully fulfill this year's plan and the plan for the next 2 years of the 5-year plan, and I would like to express the desire that, in 1980, at the end of the 5-year plan, Mures County should come forward not only with the plan fulfilled but also to occupy a front-ranking place in the great competitions among the counties of our fatherland. I am not opposed, on the contr ry, I am ready, to hand over the highest order to Tirgu Mures, Mures County, or any county that will win this great competition. I would be pleased if you were to win it. [loud and prolonged applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

With this desire, I conclude wishing you once again increasingly greater successes in all your activity, much health and happiness. [loud and prolonged applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 26-29 JUN

AU202215Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/6/1978--M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of Morocco, will pay an official visit to Romania over June 26-29, 1978, at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

GHANAIAN TRIBAL CHIEFS ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

AU202217Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/6/1978--Otumfuo Opoku Ware, chief of the Ashanti tribe, chairman of the Tribal Chiefs Assembly of the Republic of Ghana, arrived in Bucharest at head of a delegation on June 20 to pay a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

OPREA RECEIVES YUGOSLAV COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

AU202149Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/6/1978--Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received Milojko Veliovic, president of the Federal Chamber of Economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Yugoslav chairman in the joint Romanian-Yugoslav commission for "Iron Gates", who is paying a visit to Romania, on June 20.

Problems concerning the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration in jointly building and using hydro-power complexes on the Danube were discussed on the occasion.

BRIEFS

CALL BY FRENCH VESSEL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/6/1978--The French "Suffren" ship, arrived in the port of Constanta on June 19, on a courtesy call. After arrival, the ship's commander accompanied by a group of French officers paid a formal call on the mayor of Constanta Municipality. The guests also paid a formal call on the fleet commander and the commander of the "Mircea Cel Batrin" Marine Institute. The same day, the guests laid a wreath at the victory memorial in Constanta. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU]

TITO SPEECH AT FIRST SESSION OF 11TH LCY CONGRESS

AU201407Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY president, at the first plenary session of the 11th LCY Congress at the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade presenting his report entitled "The League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist, Self-Management and Nonalined Yugoslavia"--live]

[Text] Comrades, delegates of the 11th LCY Congress,

During the history of our party its congresses have always been of great importance for the struggle of the workers class and the working people of Yugoslavia, the fulfillment of [their] aspirations, aims and ideals. They have always given their imprint to the individual stages in the development of our socialist revolution. The 11th [Tito repeats himself] the 11th LCY Congress, too, concludes such a very important stage of our struggle for socialism. This is all the more true because the Yugoslav communists are coming to their greatest working meeting with great results and with a balancesheet of rich activities in all spheres of social life, work and creation. It is on the basis of these results and new experiences that we shall determine the general directives of our further development.

During the time of great unrest and crises shaking the contemporary world, the period between the 10th and 11th congresses of our country's League of Communists has been one of the most peaceful ones in our development, something that represents a strong confirmation of the syability of our society [Tito repeats himself] society and our system. This period, by successes and results, has been one [Tito corrects himself] by its successes and results this same period has also been one of the most fruitful periods, because in the meantime we have made essential changes in our social existence in the direction of the rule of associated labor and of the real political power of the workers class and the working people. This rounds up the work of many years of the revolutionary endeavors of Yugoslav communists, of the party, of everything that was being created and has been created during the past three decades in peace, freedom and independence. Now the widest prospects have been opened up for the workers class.

The material production forces of society have been strongly increased since the 10th congress. Despite the many difficulties and the unfavorable effect of international economic trends our economic development has been dynamic and basically stable. We have narrowed the gap separating us from the industrially highly developed countries. This has been reflected, among other things, in an essential improvement of our working people's conditions of life and work and in the social security of the working man. We have also made new steps in deepening the equality of our peoples and nationalities. It has been confirmed that self-management and our conditions of national equality are mutually interdependent and inseparable and that the value of these inviolable achievements of our revolution must also be constantly confirmed in concrete actions at every new stage of our development.

The two great achievements we created during this time along the line of the decisions of the 10th congress are the adoption of the law on associated labor and the organization of the new political system of socialist self-managing democracy. As a result of the implementation of the law on associated labor, the workers class really becomes the ruling economic and political power of society. Our working people, producers, all the way from the basic organization of associated labor to the highest form of association of labor and pooling of resources, become the direct factors of expanded reproduction and all other affairs. Thus they assume responsibility for our entire social development.

The new political system, the essence of which is formed by the delegate principle of decisionmaking at all levels and in all spheres of social life, for its part provides the possibilities for realizing this new position and decisive role of the working man. This position represents both the material and the social basis of his freedom. The freedom of man lies not solely in his right to express his views and aspirations freely. True freedom primarily lies in the right and the possibility of man deciding on all questions of his life in a sovereign way. This radically expands the limits of human freedoms in general.

We are waging the struggle for socialism at a time when in the contemporary world all relations, including social, international and interstate relations, have been gripped by uncertainties, crises and unrest, and in this connection one thing is indisputable: problems and contradictions can and must be solved by democratic means with the broadest participation of those who create the social health with their work because, as Marx warns, society will not find its equilibrium until it turns to the sun of work. It is precisely the stability of our society and system that confirms that the socialist self-managing democracy is capable of successfully coordinating a multitude of various interests and of solving without any major shocks even the most complicated problems the people inevitably face in the contemporary period.

International relations today are even more complicated and, unfortunately, even more burdened by crises and problems than at the time of the 10th congress. The forces of the old society, imperialism, colonialism and other forms of domination and hegemony further continue to use all means to resist the progressive changes in all fields of international life.

However, the processes of comprehensive emancipation are continuing and are being intensified, embracing all countries and regions. This is because the aspirations of the peoples and people throughout the world for freedom, independence and autonomous decisionmaking in their own lives, cooperation on an equal basis and for the building of new and fair international social relations are irrepressible.

Socialist nonalined Yugoslavia and the LCY have made and continue to make a contribution to the building of these relations which--this can be freely said--is highly appreciated in the world.

In the past period our foreign policy activity was very intensive. It was marked by several important meetings with the highest leaders of friendly countries and with our participation in the historic meetings in Helsinki, Berlin and Colombo, a participation which was noticeable. Thus, Yugoslavia has increased its international reputation, strengthened its position in the world and consolidated its security even more.

At the same time the struggle we began 30 years ago for equitable relations among the socialist countries and communist parties has been fully affirmed. The great successes we have achieved since the 10th congress have been attained thanks to the efforts of our working people, the ideological unity and the activity of the League of Communists. As the leading ideopolitical force, the League of Communists did not place itself above the working people, but rather acted as their vanguard, as the social force most directly responsible for the fate of the revolution, for the strengthening of the Yugoslav socialist community.

We faced many problems on the domestic and foreign policy plane, problems which in the present world are not our problems alone. These problems have either been resolved or the process for solving them has begun, and we have convinced ourselves once more that we are on the right path. Briefly, in the past period, as always in the past, the Yugoslav communists have honorably fulfilled their debt toward their workers class, toward their peoples and nationalities and toward the socialist, progressive and democratic forces in the world. [applause]

Comrades, at the 10th LCY Congress we assessed that mankind had reached an historic crossroads because of the great revolutionary transformations and changes through which it was passing and because of the resistance we had had to overcome on our path of full liberation and material and spiritual progress. I believe that the overall international development has confirmed and continues to confirm that we were right. The realization of the process of a comprehensive national and social emancipation is constantly being expanded and deepened. Involving all countries and regions of the world, the crisis of capitalism has become even deeper and has intensified. It has become in all fields, and in the full sense of the word, a crisis of the system.

There is no way out of this crisis using old ways and means, particularly not with the old ways and means offered by the forces of reaction and neofascism, even less with the means of political terror. The present situation imposes the need to bridle the dangerous reactionary tendencies and calls for the urgent adoption of social changes toward democracy and socialism. No going back, no threat to the achievements of social development in which the working masses and the progressive movement have invested great efforts must be allowed. The workers class and other democratic forces must unite to wage a struggle for changes in accordance with the national conditions and needs of each country, while working in full independence and autonomy.

Socialism has long since ceased to be limited by state, regional and bloc boundaries, and as a world process it is irrepressibly being strengthened and is progressing. In an increasingly greater number of countries throughout the world various forms of socialist relations are being born and developed. This is an expression of the law of social development and of the increased awareness of the world masses that the changes toward socialism best suit the interests of an independent and accelerated development and the protection of one's national independence and sovereignty.

The achievements and experiences of socialism in certain countries also influence the development in other regions, particularly in international relations. We can freely say that the principle, and to a great extent also the practice, of different and new paths and forms of building socialist social relations has been most widely asserted. Every progressive movement is making its contribution to this struggle with its own ideas and deeds, understanding [Tito corrects himself] flowing into the world pool of the struggle for a new socialist image of man and manking. These very diverse values make up the present sense and character of socialism as a world process.

The conscious socialist forces must pursue their political action by proceeding from a given historic reality. Socialism is developing at an uneven pace, along with contradictions, along with many kinds of resistance, difficulties and confrontations and sharp conflicts. One should not expect that it will proceed in the future without conflicts, be it a matter of socialist social transformation in certain countries or of relations among individual countries or rather relations among the political proponents of the struggle for a new society on the international plance.

For this reason the organized socialist forces have an extraordinarily great responsibility for finding the solutions to the existing contradictions that will lead to a quicker fulfillment of the historical aims of the liberation of labor and man in their own country, as well as responsibility for the assertion of those democratic tendencies and substances in international relations that make possible and promote progressive transformations in society and the strengthening of all-comprehensive cooperation on the basis of independence and equality.

The national liberation struggle for the complete liquidation of colonialism and the fulfillment of the peoples' right to self-determination is being waged increasingly more successfully in various parts of the world.

The front of the forces of freedom, independence, peace and progress is wider than ever before. Hence, also the need for its united activity on the basis of complete independence and equality and against every kind of dogmatism, sectarianism, pseudo-revolutionary claims, monopolist aspirations regardless from what side they may come.

Comrades, because of the volume of the report allow me from here onward not to read the whole report but rather only some parts of it. [applause]

Today, three decades after World War II, a new world is being created, the world of freedom, socialism, democratic relations among peoples and among people on the basis of equality. This world is clearing the road for itself despite all opposition, difficulties and many contradictions. As an independent world factor whose role and influence in the entire development of international relations is constantly increasing, the movement of nonalinement is making an enormous contribution to these processes. Nonalined countries, which form a majority of the international community, are in the front ranks of the struggle for the political and economic emancipation of peoples and countries; for freedom, peace and security in the world; for relations between countries on the basis of their equality; for building a new international economic system, and for a better and more humane life for the peoples and for people.

Thanks to the platform [Tito repeats himself] platform and joint activity of the nonalined and other developing countries, the really essential problems, on which the general progress of the international community depends, have been moved to the center of international relations. These are the problems of peace and equal security for all countries, the question of economic emancipation and independence, briefly, the question of democratization of international relations. Instead of reliance on force and the power of the blocs, it is only the equality of peoples and countries that can provide a lasting foundation for international relations; and this implies the abolition of all relations of dependence and foreign domination.

Contrary to the justified expectations of the world public and a majority of countries, the detente in the relations between the big powers is seriously lagging behind. The agreements between them are lagging, especially in the field of arms limitation. And the mutual mistrust and suspicions are reminiscent of the cold war period which we hoped had been irreversibly left behind us. The arms race and the bloc rivalry are expanding and are being transferred to other parts of the world, especially to Africa where certain forces are trying to preserve the old or gain new spheres of influence. The doctrines, which have long been discredited, of tying the solving of individual crises and disputes to concessions by the other side are being revived. The policy of acting from the position of strength and of foreign interference is being continued and is increasingly being oriented to the areas of nonalined developing countries. Attempts are even being made to abuse the question of human rights, which form an integral part of general progress, as a means of bloc confrontation and interference in the internal affairs of other independent countries.

The entire development in the recent period convincingly confirms the value of the views and initiatives of the fith conference of the nonalined countries in Colombo. At that time we clearly stated--and this is of no lesser current importance today--that the relaxation of tension must not remain limited to relations between big powers, nor only to Europe. It must extend to all countries and regions, embrace all the vital international problems in the solving of which all countries must participate. Detente cannot be permanently based on the bloc division or on the balance of fear of nuclear war alone, but rather on the interests of peace, freedom, independence, equality, noninterference in comprehensive international cooperation [Tito corrects himself] and comprehensive international cooperation.

Relations in the workers movement and the progressive movement in general are an inseparable part of trends in the present-day world. Different conditions for socialism demand from the subjective forces a full creative ideological and political activeness in solving the problems and contradictions that confront them. Democratic relations are needed all the more then in all workers and other progressive parties and movements, and especially among the socialist countries. These relations imply a consistent respect for the principles of equality of parties and movements, of their autonomy and of their responsibility to their own workers class and people, the principle of independence and noninterference and the respect for mutual differences. The strengthening of cooperation and of security of the progressive forces cannot be imagined without this today; this is also a condition for the uninterrupted development of socialism as a world process.

The Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties was a great step forward in the development of their relations and cooperation on democratic foundations. This was also an important event in the struggle for peace and cooperation in Europe on the basis of equality. The free and open exchange of views at this conference made possible the adoption of a document which in our opinion has a long-term importance. Primarily I have in mind the adopted principles that form the foundation for the development of a fruitful internationalist cooperation and solidarity among communist and workers parties and among all progressive forces.

The CSCE and its final act represent a very important achievement in the relaxation of tension because they are the product of negotiations between and of respect for the interests of all participants on the basis of equality, the interests in the most vital questions of peace, security and cooperation. At the same time this is also a long-term program for building new relations in Europe. However, since the Helsinki conference, the process of relaxation of tension has been moving unevenly and contradictorily. The bloc approaches to the questions of European security and cooperation make overcoming the legacies of the past apparent in the political, economic, military and other structures of Europe more difficult. It is necessary to remember that this is a question of a process that came into being as an expression of the aspirations of all peoples of Europe and which can be maintained only on the basis of a better mutual understanding and trust and of cooperation on the basis of equality. The Belgrade [CSCE] meeting was held under more difficult international conditions. But despite all the difficulties, it confirmed the vitality of the Helsinki final act and succeeded in insuring the continuation of this process.

The movement of nonalinement has achieved great successes, primarily because it reflects the objective vital interests of mankind and that its platform includes a program of building new democratic international relations in peace and security for all and in cooperation on the basis of equality. Being such, it acts most consistently against the bloc division, imperialism and all other forms of domination. Because of this the movement of nonalinement is not only a moral force but it is also becoming an increasingly influential world factor in international relations, a factor without which it is no longer possible to solve the basic international problems. The movement of nonalinement has become such an international force primarily because it has known how to preserve its unity and solidarity as regards the basic questions of common [Tito corrects himself] and common interests, its breadth and its progressive orientation as well as its real independence in relation to the military-political blocs of big powers.

Today the movement of nonalinement faces difficulties and tests. Its adversaries on various sides strive to divide it and to weaken its capability for action because they see in it the main motive power of the world emancipation of peoples and countries. For this purpose they do not shrink from direct pressures and from attacks on the [nonalined countries'] independence and from all kinds of interference in their internal affairs.

The disputes and disagreements between the individual nonalined countries are being exploited to fan conflicts, and we are also witnessing war conflicts. This is unfortunate and a great, great pity. In the same way the differentiations and divisions on the basis of ideological, regional, religious and other motives are being encouraged from outside. These are negative and dangerious phenomena regardless of the slogans or explanations behind which their protagonists take refuge.

The aim of these attempts is clear. This is an aspiration to break up the movement and ultimately to liquidate the policy of nonalinement as an independent international force or to change the character of the movement. And we know what this international force represents: two-thirds of mankind. Efforts are made to link the movement with and to subordinate it to alien interests and to the bloc policy. Those who are engaged in these efforts forget that nonalinement today is also a very important factor in the world equilibrium and stability we have today. For this reason the attempts to divide the nonalined countries or to draw them to one's own side also inevitably lead, among other things, to a worsening of the international relations as a whole and especially of the relations between the blocs and big powers, something that has been confirmed, among other things, also by some recent events.

The progressive character of the policy of nonalinement is expressed in the known principles on which it is based, the aims for which it struggles and the joint activities of nonalined countries. Their artificial division into progressive and conservative is directly aimed against this character and role of the policy of nonalinement. I am firmly convinced that nonalined countries can overcome all dangers and preserve the unity which is in the interests of each individual nonalined country and the interests of all of them together. Only united can we fulfill our common aspirations and retain independence and autonomy for everyone in their own development. Differences and conflicts must be overcome first because they harm all of us. [applause]

In the meantime the international community has passed through serious difficulties which have confirmed that the present system of international economic relations is totally inadequate, because it constantly produces conditions under which the developing countries remain in a subordinate position and bear the heaviest burden from all the shocks. In the same way it also prevents the developed countries themselves from developing on more stable and lasting foundations. Therefore, it is an indisputable fact that it is only by radically changing these relations and by establishing a new international economic system that it is possible to coordinate the interests of all factors in the world economy and to create the conditions for general prosperity and the advancement of peace and security in the world.

The past efforts in the field of disarmament and of halting the arms race have not yielded satisfactory results and matters have been at a standstill for years now. For this reason the nonalined countries--at our initiative--proposed the convening of a special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament which also won the unanimous support of other UN member countries. Today disarmament cannot be an affair of the big powers and blocs alone. The entire international community is interested in halting the arms race which is increasingly absorbing the enormous material, economic and human potentials both of developed and developing countries. Of course, complete disarmament under international control [Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1630 GMT on 20 June carries a version of the speech which is virtually identical to the radio version but which renders the preceding phrase as "complete disarmament under effective international control"] continues to be the ultimate aim to which it is necessary to aspire.

Comrades, in the period since the 10th LCY Congress we have achieved great successes in our foreign political activity. We have developed and promoted on an equal footing the bilateral cooperation with most countries in all regions. We are constantly expanding the exchange of views with the responsible statesmen and governments of big powers and many other states. Valuing our experiences, they frequently seek our views on the solution of burning questions. For a relatively small country such as Yugoslavia this is a great recognition for its international policy.

We are in the front ranks of the struggle of the socialist forces in the world. Within the limits of our possibilities we extend all-round support to all democratic, democratic and liberation aspirations of peoples and countries. The LCY maintains broad and fruitful cooperation with the communist, socialist, social democratic and other progressive parties and movements. We will continue with this cooperation in the future. [applause] The LCY's experiences and achievements are present in the progressive social political processes in the world. These processes constantly confirm the correctness of our orientation.

With a consistent policy of nonalinement and equal cooperation we have strengthened Yugoslavia's position and security. Our country's international position is now firmer than ever before. Naturally, this is not only the result of a successful foreign policy, but also of a very stable internal situation and the strength of the Yugoslav social being. [applause]

Our foreign and domestic policy result one from the other because they are based on identical principles, among which first place is taken by the equality of our peoples and nationalities. We can pursue a successful foreign policy only under the condition of self-determination and the further development of socialist democracy.

Accordingly, our foreign policy activity is developing on the broadest possible foundations, and in this field our working people have the decisive say. Our working people are, therefore, the masters of their destiny and independent development and for this reason various conjectures about the future are all the more senseless. This destiny and independent development will remain as we have built it and as our peoples and nationalities build it now and in the future. [applause]

Comrades, in the period since the last congress our socialist community has continued to successfully develop its material basis and to increasingly more completely and consistently promote socialist self-managing relations. As a result of the efforts of the workers class and the working peasants, and of the activity of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces year by year, we have been achieving great results, both in material and social development. This development is the best confirmation of the correctness of our path and of the unwavering orientation toward self-managing socialism.

We can also be satisfied with the realization of the basic tasks we set ourselves at the 10th congress regarding the further development of the socioeconomic relations on the basis of self-management. Qualitative changes have been achieved in this respect. Workers in associated labor are now more and more completely and successfully realizing their role as free and equal self-managers through their work and the conditions and results of their work.

The constitution and the law on associated labor have become a strong weapon in their struggle against the resistance that still exists to the development of self-management, against technocratism, bureaucracy and other similar tendencies and phenomena which are contrary to self-management and social ownership. This resistance and these tendencies and phenomena are now being more easily and successfully overcome, while the self-managing position of workers is being constantly increased.

Self-managing agreements and social accords have been strongly asserted as a form of democratic coordination of various interests, as a form of common and equitable decision-making. On this basis, particularly the accords between the republics and provinces, the most complex questions of common interest to all our peoples and nationalities are being successfully resolved. This strengthens their equality, brotherhood and unity and contributes to the development of our socialist self-managing community.

The achieved level of socialist self-managing relations and of the production forces in the country gives us the opportunity to proceed even more successfully. We have all the conditions to further develop our social, economic and political system, to develop a modern economy and to raise the standard of living of our working people higher and higher.

Naturally, all this will not always be easy. It will continue to demand the efforts of all our working people, a comprehensive engagement of communists and of all other subjective socialist forces. We will also face various difficulties and problems in the future. The overcoming of these problems will primarily depend on ourselves. If we are going to do everything necessary then successes will not be lacking. [applause]

In this respect we must draw lessons from the past period. This is because we have not completely resolved all the tasks we set ourselves at the 10th congress. We have not resolved them because in this period we also made mistakes and repeated some errors, mostly subjective errors. Despite the fact that we frequently pointed this out, certain most pressing economic problems we must resolve now could have been less acute and complex had there not been mistakes and repetition of errors.

Although our society has all the conditions for a more rapid increase in productivity [the Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service version renders the preceding phrase as "more rapid increase in labor productivity"], we have nevertheless had in recent years cases of a slowing down and of stagnations. This is to a great extent the consequence of weaknesses that we could have eliminated. The constant increase in productivity is the only real basis for overall economic growth, a strengthening of the material and social position of every individual and for a successful solution of many essential problems pertaining to society's development. With a successful implementation of the tasks related to the increase in productivity and the effectiveness of business operations it is easier to resolve those problems that now complicate and make our economic situation more difficult. I have in mind primarily two exceptionally significant and topical problems: unfavorable trends in economic relations with foreign countries and the slow mastering of certain vital causes [uzrok] which undermine the stability of economic trends in our country.

Naturally, in the future we must devote the necessary attention to the problem of employment. In this respect the basic tasks we set at the 10th congress have already been implemented. However, unemployment continues to be a serious economic, social and political problem, which must be resolved in an organized and systematic manner. We have the possibilities for this. However, these possibilities must be primarily used to employ production workers and not to increase the number of administrative personnel, which have greatly increased lately. Special attention should be paid to employing young skilled workers and experts. [applause]

Ou socialist self-managing democracy results from socialist production relations based on self-management. The socioeconomic position of workers in associated labor--their right to make sovereign decisions on the means, conditions and results of their work--is the starting basis and the condition for self-managing democratic relations and vice versa: the delegate self-managing system ensures the development of socialist self-managing production relations.

The socioeconomic position of man and the delegate system of decisionmaking on social affairs are two sides, two inseparable characteristics of the rights and freedom of man.

In the nature of our social system, in solving personal, common and general social problems, the people as producers and self-managers make mutual agreements and accords on the basis of equality and mutual responsibility. It is only thus that they can realize and promote human freedoms. There can be no absolute freedom outside human interdependence. It is on this that our views on the freedom and the rights of citizens and our practice of democratic relations in society are based. The sociopolitical and other organizations, which within the framework of the Socialist Alliance compose the front of socialist forces led by the League of Communists, are of an exceptional importance for the successful functioning and further development of our system of socialist self-management. We have always attached exceptional importance to the rule of these organizations. No social system, and thus also not the system of socialist self-management, can function by itself. With their conscious activity those forces ruling in society always run the social system.

Along with our overall development we have also achieved significant results in the further development of the system of all-people's defense and social protection. Our overall defense capability and the effectiveness of the security services have been strengthened. Our armed forces are prepared, better prepared than ever before to resist any possible aggressor and to defend our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. [applause]

Security organs have thwarted the attacks of external and internal enemies, and they will continue to further thwart them. [applause] For we cannot allow them to destroy the unity of our peoples and the great achievements of our revolution.

We are developing our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as an integral part of the social system of socialist self-management. The foundation of this system includes the class interests of the workers class and socialist self-managing social relations. The working people and citizens, self-managers themslves organize their defense and protection in the working and sociopolitical communities, and they transfer only the indispensable common tasks to the social and specialized organizations and institutions such as the Yugoslav People's Army and the security services. Thus, we insure in practice the socialization of the defense function which in other social systems is alienated from the workingman. This is a practical implementation of the Marxist concept of an armed people.

Comrades. The League of Communists has always understood the importance and role of Marxist theory at all stages of socialist revolution. It is by its critical and Marxist analysis of social trends that the League of Communists has obtained the scientific knowledge of the essence of social processes. And, on this basis, it has determined the directions of the further development of revolution, insuring its continuity. At the same time it has armed the workers class with this knowledge, making the workers class a conscious subjective factor of socialist development. Just as our socialist practice is constantly developing, conquering new fields of human freedom and creative work, our scientific Marxist thinking, too, which is constantly enriching our knowledge on further roads of and obstacles to socialist development, must continue to devlop along with it. I think that our Marxist thinking must to a much greater extent research the nature, factors and development of socialist society, and insure an approach to the theoretical analysis of all forces, relations and processes in our society from the viewpoint of socialism as a process of socialist revolution.

We are entering a stage of our socialist development in which we must much more broadly base, and at all levels, our entire sociopolitical activity on scientific knowledge. Science is becoming an essential component of the subjective forces. For this reason we must much more resolutely struggle against pragmatism and practicism, which are still apparent in many communities.

In our socialist self-managing society, we are developing science as a force of associated workers and not as a means of certain forces alienated from them. Striving for the development of unified science, production, education and social practice in general, we struggle for a science that will be the more productive and free, the more it is genuinely linked to the workingman and engaged in his liberation.

Comrades, with its clear views the 10th LCY Congress most extensively mobilized members of the League of Communists and all socialist forces of the society and prompted them to a conscious creative action. We are aware that with persistent work we strengthen the ideological-political and action unity of the League of Communists. This has contributed decisively to strengthening the self-managing socioeconomic and social position of the working people and in general to the affirmation and stability of our socialist self-managing system. The present efforts to further develop socialist self-managing democracy are in fact a consistent and logical continuation of and in continuity with our revolutionary strategy and the policy of the League of Communists. At the present stage of socialist development, the League of Communists has critically analyzed the road traversed and past experiences, and is opening future prospects for social and material development, pointing out the roads and means of the struggle for an ever better life for the working people.

We now face the tasks of implementing our new social, economic and political system. At the center of this sytem, as we have imagined it and in the way we have imagined it, stands man, his freedom and happiness, his rights as producer and self-manager, his immediate and long-term interests, and so forth. This is precisely the sense and the purpose of the revolutionary struggle by our workers class and its communist vanguard. Socialism is a historical process of the emancipation of labor and of the workers class, the emancipation of man, a process in which man becomes the creator [applause] of the conditions of his life and his work. [applause]

The comprehensive engagement of the subjective socialist forces in solving problems, social problems, is necessary, for in the multiplicity of the various interests of self-managing subjects, these forces--primarily the League of Communists--express the essence and the entity of what is common in our socialist society. Therefore the League of Communists must be present in all places where self-managers make decisions, as an internal moving force of the system, and not outside it or above it.

In democratic cooperation with all the producers, the communists must struggle so that the self-managers themselves freely express and harmonize their narrower and wider, immediate and long-term interests and adopt today the most rational decisions on all the problems that concern both their own life and work and the development of small and large sociopolitical communities.

The consciousness of the working man, that his personal interests can only be realized through a harmonization and linking with broader common interests, is indispensable for such democratic decisionmaking. It is precisely the League of Communists which has an irreplaceable role in building such a consciousness. Democratic relations in the League of Communists itself are of special importance for the realization of its leading role. Therefore democratic centralism will in the future remain the basic principle of the internal relations, organization and overall activities of the LCY.

It insures the broadest democracy in the formulation of policy and in the adoption of decisions, and the most firm unity in their implementation. This makes possible the manifestation of the broadest initiative and creativity of every member, every basic organization and every leadership of the LCY.

Democratic centralism in the LCY is the essential condition and prerequisite for the democratic development of our society as a whole. Always present where self-managing and political activities of the working masses and citizens develop, the League of Communists must be receptive to their initiatives and strivings, and build its conclusions and conduct political actions upon them. Thus the League of Communists will be to an even greater extent what one has always asked it to be: a revolutionary party of the working masses and their most powerful weapon. [applause]

The increasingly successful activities in implementing the tasks set by the 10th congress have increased even more the trust of the working people in the revolutionary course and policy of the LCY. This has also been visibly reflected in the development of the League of Communists, which increased its ranks by nearly 700,000 new members in the time between the 10th and 11th congresses. They are young people, youth, and so forth, and have rejuvenated our party, which can now be said to be one of the youngest parties, for it has many new cadres. [applause]

It is significant that among the newly accepted members the majority are young people; I have already said this: they are 71 percent [of the total]. This shows that the policy of the League of Communists is also an expression of the will of the young generation, who see their future in socialist self-management and readily assume responsibility for their further development.

I have a deep faith in our young generation. I am convinced that our youth will properly, [Tito repeats himself] properly and boldly continue our revolutionary road [applause] and that it will, with its full force, further develop the achievements of our revolution. [applause] The League of Communists and all organized socialist forces must persist in a consistent application of the confirmed cadre policy. Working people and citizens must make wider use of their constitutional right to decide directly and responsibly, in the election and allocation of cadres to appropriate jobs and so forth.

It is an obligation of the League of Communists to persist in supporting our millions-strong self-managing potential to master the cadre policy. In the process of nominations and elections at every position, even the most responsible one, several candidates should compete, of course fulfilling the set criteria. Then people will be able, according to their own assessment and decision, to actually select the best candidates to whom they will also extend full support in their work. Thus it will prevent individuals from staying in the same post for a long time and becoming bureaucrats; and the unprincipled struggle for functions and positions which inflicts serious political damage will also be prevented.

The cadre policy is one of the strategic questions of our struggle for socialist self-management and therefore it, as well, will remain in the care of the League of Communists in the future. [applause]

Comrades, I know that it is impossible to encompass in a report everything that has been achieved since the 10th congress up to the present. I have dwelled more on those questions where the most important tasks are expected in the coming period. These tasks will be worked out much more widely and concretely in the discussion and congress documents. However, even now we can say with certainty that the LCY as a party of revolutionary action will achieve new victories in the struggle for socialist self-management and comprehensive development of our country, the community of free people and equal and brotherly peoples and nationalities. [applause]

Our socialist, self-managing and nonalined country has firm and lasting foundations and reliable supports for its future. The strength of Yugoslavia is in the heroism and firmness of its peoples and nationalities, who have been steeled through history and have waged a struggle under the greatest trials in the great liberation war. [applause] The strength lies in their unity and awareness that this unity in the present-day world, in which force has not yet yielded to reason, is a condition not only of prosperity but also of bare survival. [applause] The strength lies in the ideas which inspire us and the aims for which we struggle. The strength lies in the workers class and its decisive role in society, in our working people who, although they have not yet been freed of many difficulties and renunciations, every day possess more and live better and better. [applause] The strength is in our young generation, which has adopted the achievements of the evolution as its own and which knows that it has had a longer period of work and life in freedom and peace than any preceding generation on this soil. [applause]

The strength is in the socialist self-managing system, which insures our people the ability to decide freely and sovereignly on their work and the results of work, which preserves it from every form of exploitation and any aspect of violence and from everything that undermines a comprehensive development of free human beings. The strength is in the wide front of organized socialist forces headed by the League of Communists, a vanguard not only by its ideological orientation but also by its rich revolutionary experience and by its ability to elucidate the roads and prospects for further development. [applause] The strength is in the all-people's defense [Tito repeats himself] in the all-people's defense, the striking force of which is the Yugoslav People's Army, within which the ideological-moral firmness, combat readiness and modern equipment are imbued in a unique manner. [applause] The strength is in our independence and nonalined policy, in the fact that even with the biggest powers we talk as equals and that we cooperate with nearly all countries of the world on the basis of equality. [applause] The strength is in the high reputation of socialist nonalined Yugoslavia, in numerous friends throughout the world and in the position such as has been won by few other countries in international relations. [applause]

For this reason, comrades, we look to tomorrow with serenity and optimism. I am convinced that after this congress we will move to new actions for socialism and for human happiness with even clearer views in the future. Thank you. [prolonged applause followed by the song "Comrade Tito We Swear to Thee."]

REPORTAGE ON 11TH LCY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

20 Jun Opening Session

LD2019347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Report on the Morning Plenary Session of the 11th Congress of the LCY"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The 11th LCY Congress was opened by LCY President Josip Broz Tito at 1000 this morning.

The top gathering of Yugoslav communists is being held in Belgrade for the fifth time since the war in the Sava Congress Center, the most modern congress building in Europe.

Comrade Tito's entry into the congress hall, decorated with party and state banners and with pictures of Marx, Engels and Lenin, was greeted by the guests and delegates with a prolonged chanting of "Tito-party" and "Tito-Tito." These words expressed the love for and loyalty to the man and the revolutionary who for more than 4 decades has been at the helm of our party.

Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, accompanied Comrade Tito.

Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, addressed those present with the words: "Comrades, I open the 11th Congress of the LCY."

Having greeted the delegates and the guests of the 11th LCY Congress and the representatives of communist, socialist and other workers parties and national liberation and progressive movements, Comrade Tito proposed that a 58-man working presidium be elected.

The following were elected into the working presidium: Josip Broz Tito, Dusan Alimpic, Mahmut Bakali, Dr Vladimir Bakaric, Erzebet Balazevic, Milutin Baltic, Miroslav Belovic, Jure Bilic, Angel Cemerski, Boro Denkov, Raif Dizdarevic, Stane Dolanc, Stevan Doronjski, Dusan Dragosavac, Rato Dugonjic, Veselin Djuranovic, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, Bozo Grubisic, Nevenka Gukelj, Fadil Hodza, Emira Islamovic, Fahri Kaja, Edvard Kardelj, Alojz Kikec, Lazar Kolisevski, Rajka Kovacevic, Ivan Kukoc, Todo Kurtovic, Nikola Ljubicic, Arija Malceska, Ismail Maljici, Alenka Markovic, Dragoslav Markovic, Munir Mesihovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Branko Mikulic, Milos Minic, Milka Planinc, Franc Popit, Dusan Popovic, Mirko Popovic, Vojislav Srzentic, Petar Stambolic, Dragoljub Stavrev, Nikola Stojanovic, Dzemil Sarac, Franc Setinc, Budislav Soskic, Mika Spiljak, Ali Sukrija, Veselin Tadic, Slavka Tasic, Vida Tomsic, Ilija Vakic, Dzemail Vejseli, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic and Vidoje Zarkovic.

On behalf of the working presidium Edvard Kardelj, who chaired the first plenary session, expressed thanks for the delegates' confidence, and greeted the delegates and guests of the 11th LCY Congress, the prominent revolutionaries and party officials of many years standing who are attending the congress as guests; the delegations of federal organs and organizations; the delegation of the SFRY Assembly, and of the SAWPY Federal Conference, which includes representatives of the conference for the questions of the social position of women in Yugoslavia, the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia, and of other social organizations; the delegation of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; of the Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans; the Conference of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth; the Federal Executive Council; and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; as well as prominent public scientific workers and artists.

Edvard Kardelj then greeted the delegations of the Federation of Slovene Organizations of Carinthia and of the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes and the delegation of the Slovene Cultural and Economic Federation from Trieste.

Messages of greetings to the 11th LCY Congress have been sent by the following parties and movements: the Socialist Party of Bolivia; the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the Communist Party of the United States of America, the Popular Electoral Movement of Venezuela and the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela.

Kardelj also greeted the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Belgrade who are attending the congress.

Edvard Kardelj recalled that tomorrow precisely would be the 100th anniversary of Filip Filipovic's birth, a prominent figure of our socialist and revolutionary movement, one of the most deserving founders of the Socialist Workers' Party (communist) and its chief secretary. Also, in April this year, the 40th anniversary of his tragic death in Stalin's purges in Moscow took place.

Before taking up the agenda, at the proposal of the working presidium, the standing order of the 11th LCY Congress was adopted. On the basis of the adopted document, it was noted that the following are participating in the right to decisionmaking: delegates of the 11th LCY Congress elected at municipal and other conferences of the League of Communists; furthermore, delegates elected at congresses of the republics, conferences of the provinces and the conference of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army and members of the central organs of the LCY who have status of delegate; members of the Central Committee, of the Commission for Statutory Questions and members of the Supervisory Commission of the LCY. Members of the LCY central organs have all the rights of a delegate except for voting on the report and on relieving officials of their functions.

The chairman recalled that the LCY Central Committee, at its sixth session held on 20 March this year, proposed the following agenda to the 11th congress:

1. Election of the working bodies of the congress;
2. Verification of the delegates' powers;
3. Report on the work of the LCY organs between the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses
   A) of the Central Committee of the LCY
   B) of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY
   C) of the Supervisory Commission of the LCY;
4. Report by Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY;
5. Debate on the report by the president of the LCY and on the reports by LCY organs;
6. Election of congress commissions and of their presidiums and chairmen, debate in the commissions on the future tasks of the LCY and on the draft documents of the 11th LCY Congress;
7. Adoption of the resolutions of the 11th LCY Congress and the supplements and amendments to the LCY statute;
8. Verification of the elections of LCY organs.

Following the adoption of the agenda, the working bodies of the congress were elected: the commission for the preparation of the draft resolutions of the 11th LCY Congress, consisting of 39 members (chairman, Stane Dolanc); the commission for the preparation of the proposed supplements and amendments to the LCY statute, consisting of 15 members (chairman, Jure Bilic); the secretariat of the congress, consisting of 9 members (head, Vlado Janzic); the commission for the verification of delegates' powers, consisting of 9 members (chairman, Novak Rodic); the commission for the verification of the election of LCY organs, consisting of 25 members (chairman, Milutin Baltic); the commission for proposals and petitions, consisting of 9 members (chairman, Franjo Varga); and the commission for the editing and publication of the documents and decisions of the 11th LCY congress, consisting of 9 members (chairman, Vanco Apostolski).

Since the reports on the work of the LCY organs between the 10th and the 11th LCY Congresses were submitted to the delegates earlier, it was decided that they should not be read out and that these reports and the report by the president of the LCY should be debated simultaneously in congress commissions.

Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, then took the stand at the congress platform and read a section of the report (which has over 70 pages) entitled "The League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Managing and Nonalined Yugoslavia."

The delegates and guests often interrupted the reading of the report by applause which represented complete approval. When Comrade Tito ended his report, the hall resounded with the words "Comrade Tito, we swear to you," the words to the well-known song with which communists and working people express their love for their Tito and their readiness to implement the attitudes and the tasks of the LCY which the president presented in his report today.

Then, on behalf of all delegates and guests, Chairman Edvard Kardelj thanked Comrade Tito for his report and stressed that his words represented a lesson and a signpost for the future work of all of us.

Submitting the report on the work of the commission for verification, Novak Rodic said that the 11th congress is attended by 1,622 delegates elected at municipal and other relevant conferences of the League of Communists and representing 1,623,612 members of the League of Communists as of 31 December last year. At each of the congresses of the League of Communists of the republics, 60 more delegates were elected, at each of the conferences of the League of Communists of autonomous provinces another 40, and at the conference of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army, 30. Some 199 of the central LCY organs are also attending the congress. Thus, there are 2,291 participants with the status of delegate attending this top gathering of Yugoslav communists.

Rodic said that in nominating and electing delegates, it had been borne in mind that they be oriented to the LCY line and affirmed in daily action for the development of self-management and of self-managing socioeconomic relations in the spirit of the Constitution and the law on associated labor. Of the total number of delegates, 41.2 percent are from direct production; 17 percent are under 27 years of age; the average age of the delegates is 41; 34.7 percent took part in the national liberation struggle, and 209 are recipients of the "1941 Certificate."

The congress elected six commissions: for the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and questions of economic and social development; for the development of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy; for ideo-political and organizational development, for cadre and action training and for statutory questions; for questions of the socialist transformation of education and upbringing, science, culture and information; for questions of international relations and foreign policy of Yugoslavia; for questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The 11th congress continues its work in the afternoon in commissions.

Foreign Policy Commission Meets

LD210344Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--"In the LCY and in our society as a whole there is no question about the fact that nonalined policy is Yugoslavia's permanent foreign policy orientation, deriving from the entirety of our internal essence as a federative multinational socialist self-managing community," stressed Bosko Siljegovic in the introductory address this afternoon at the first session of the commission for questions of international relations and foreign policy of Yugoslavia. Siljegovic stressed the exceptional state role and activity of President Tito as inseparable from this permanent Yugoslav foreign policy orientation, and from the affirmation and respect which this enjoys in the world, recalling, among other things, his role in the origination, development and world affirmation of the policy of nonalinement, and recalling the major significance and world wide acclaim of Tito's recent trips to the USSR, PRC, United States and other countries.

Stressing the historic rectitude of Yugoslavia's nonalined orientation, the rapporteur pointed out that the nonalined movement is constantly witnessing to its vitality in the struggle for more equal international policies and economic relations and for the affirmation of national independence, the independent and free development of every people, and against imperialism, hegemonism and all other forms of domination. In this respect, he also stressed the importance of the fifth conference of nonalined countries in Colombo.

At the same time, Siljegovic stated that the nonalined countries are confronted today by attempts to split them and to stimulate clashes among them on various bases, making use of the inherited and objectively conditioned contradictions. For this very reason, he stressed the importance of the unity and capacity for action of the nonalined countries. The LCY and Yugoslavia, Siljegovic stressed, will in the period ahead direct their activity toward strengthening these two essential factors in the further activity of the nonalined movement in all international affairs, particularly in the struggle to build a new international economic order.

Touching on the scope of the process of detente, Siljegovic pointed out that detente is still limited geographically and in content, and he expressed his support for its expansion to all regions, spheres and problems. He laid particular emphasis on the need to include the Mediterranean in the process of relaxation of tension. Referring to the existence of old hotbeds of crisis in the world and the development of new ones, Siljegovic stressed the importance of a peaceful search for settlement by negotiation. In this light, he stressed the importance of the United Nations as a universal forum for the settlement of all of today's major problems. He particularly stressed disarmament as one of the most urgent problems for the peace and equal development of all countries.

Respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference, mutual respect for individual paths of development and for the peculiarities of each country's international position--these were and remain the basic principles of Yugoslavia's cooperation with all the world's countries. In this respect, Yugoslavia attributes particular importance to cooperation with neighboring countries, Siljegovic said, stressing the importance of national minorities as bridges of goodneighborly cooperation and mutual understanding.

Later in his report, he spoke of the development of socialism as a world process and of the increasingly great affirmation of various paths in the struggle for socialism and socialist transformations, as well as of the strengthening consciousness between parties and movements regarding cooperation on new bases. Siljegovic stressed that in this process the LCY and SFRY, by their creative practice, openness to new penetrations of Marxist thought, by their whole foreign policy, play a significant role in stimulating progressive movements in the world. This is the result of many years of consistent LCY policy, decisively based on the principles of independence, equality, respect for mutual differences and internationalist cooperation based on goodwill, in the struggle for [word indistinct] progressive, and against outmoded and dogmatic standpoints.

After a [word indistinct] presidency had been constituted, the agenda adopted and the working bodies of the commission elected, discussion began this afternoon under the chairmanship of Aleksandar Grlickov in the commission for questions of international relations and foreign policy of Yugoslavia, concerning the Central Committee report on the work of LCY organs between the two congresses. On President Tito's report, on the draft resolution "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, Equal International Cooperation and Socialism in the World," and on the introductory report. The first speaker in today's debate, Radovan Radonjic, a delegate from Montenegro, stressed that the LCY had had, between the two congresses, an expressly active relation to everything taking place in the international workers and communist movement today. True to its internationalist tradition and motivated by its own experience in the building of socialism, the LCY had always acted to overcome the contradictions which exist in this movement.

Slavko Komar, a Croatian delegate, expressed his support for a historical approach to the development of the nonalined movement, in order that no illusions should become widespread regarding a crisis in the movement, and in order that the unity of the nonalined countries should not be spoken about in an inadequate way.

Stressing that Comrade Tito's report and the report on the work of the LCY organs between the ninth and 10th congresses give a true picture in depth of the state of international relations today, Vanco Apostolski, delegate from Macedonia, also pointed out that these two significant documents speak clearly of the problems in our relations with neighboring countries. The LCY and Yugoslavia have always consistently supported the establishment of goodneighborly relations with all countries on our borders, to which policy the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, as Apostolski stressed, has always made and will continue to make its full contribution. Such standpoints, the delegate from Macedonia went on to say, gained full support in the preparations for the LCY congress and at the Macedonian LC congress.

Relations with neighbors are, according to Apostolski, of permanent interest for the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, because the development of goodneighborly cooperation makes a valuable contribution to peace and understanding among peoples. Vanco Apostolski also spoke of the significance of the Osimo agreements between Yugoslavia and neighboring Italy.

He contrasted with such a policy of goodneighborly relations and settlement of problems the policy of the Austrian Government toward the Croatian and Slovene minorities in Austria, and particularly the policy of the Bulgarian Government toward the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria, one of negation of the Macedonian nationality as a whole. Citing historical arguments, Apostolski denied the Bulgarian Government's attempts to show that nothing had changed in its policy toward the Macedonian minority and that it is allegedly the same policy which existed in the time of Georgi Dimitrov. The position and rights of the minorities are closely linked with the political system of certain countries, said Apostolski, adding that the policy of the present Bulgarian Government in effect means the negation of the existence of the Macedonian national minority, of the Macedonian national being, as well as the fostering of claims against Yugoslavia. The question of minorities is important both to the development of goodneighborly relations and cooperation and to the peace and security of peoples and regions. Yugoslavia makes its own valuable contribution to such a policy of relations with neighbors, concluded Vanco Apostolski.

Aleksandar Bakocevic, guest at the congress, spoke of the socialization and democratization of foreign policy, and stressed that great attention is devoted to this question in the documents prepared for the congress.

Bakocevic assessed the present international situation as complex and contradictory and there are in this process, in his words, [word indistinct] which point to the interdependence of the modern world. There are a great number of political, cultural, scientific and other organizations which influence the formation of public opinion, thereby affecting international relations. In this context, Bakocevic said that Yugoslav social and political organizations, the Socialist Alliance, trade unions and many others, had developed broad international activity and make their contribution to those forces [word indistinct] which struggle against political power and domination. Aleksandar Bakocevic pointed especially to the role of the republics and provinces in creating Yugoslav foreign policy, and to their cooperation with corresponding foreign partners.

The commission for questions of international relations and foreign policy of Yugoslavia continues its work tomorrow at 0800 GMT. Dragomir Petrovic, delegate from Serbia, will chair the session.

21 Jun Activities Reported

LD211048Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 TANJUG--The 11th LCY Congress, which opened here yesterday, moved into its second day this morning.

Over 2,000 delegates are meeting in committees to discuss [the] social-economic relationships of socialist self-management, economic and social growth, the political system of socialist democracy, League of Communist ideological-political and organizational development, international relations and Yugoslav foreign policy, the socialist transformation of education, science, culture, and information, as well as all people's defense and social self-protection.

Discussions focus on the report "The League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the Struggle For the Further Development of Socialist, Self-Management, and Non-Aligned Yugoslavia" presented to the congress by President Tito yesterday.

The delegates draw upon the LCY activity report prepared and submitted to the congress by the top party leadership, and the experience reported by delegates coming from the "base"--enterprises, public-service, scientific, and cultural institutions, and social-political organizations.

TITO RECEIVES USSR'S KULAKOV, ITALY'S BERLINGUER

Meeting With Kulakov

LD202108Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, today received Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and members of the CPSU delegation at the 11th LCY Congress.

On this occasion a cordial and friendly conversation was held, attended by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Joze Smole, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; Berislav Badurina, principal private secretary of the president of the republic; N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, and others.

Meeting With Berlinguer

LD201444Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, received Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI, and members of the PCI delegation at the 11th congress of the LCY, at the Sava Center today.

Also present at the friendly and cordial talks held on this occasion were Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and others.

TANJUG REPORTS CCP MESSAGE TO LCY CONGRESS

LD201434Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Communist Party of China Message"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 20, (TANJUG)--The message of the Communist Party of China to the 11th LCY Congress expresses a deep conviction in the further development and growth of the revolutionary friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The successful visit to China of President Tito and his talks with chairman Hua Kuo-feng raised Chinese-Yugoslav relations of friendship and coOperation to the level of all-round development, the message states.

The Chinese communists point to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia as having, by fostering its glorious revolutionary traditions and adhering to the principles of independence and freedom of choice, developed socialist self-management system in accordance with Yugoslav conditions.

The message emphasizes the firm commitment of China and Yugoslavia to independence and their own roads in constructing socialism.

The Chinese communists pay tribute to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for its consistent policy of non-alignment, determined battle against imperialism and hegemonism, and efforts in the service of safeguarding the unity of the non-aligned and other countries in their struggle to win and defend national independence.

The message ends in expressing confidence in the 11th LCY Congress still further mobilizing the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the achievement of new victories in socialist construction.

KURTOVIC WELCOMES DPRK, OTHER DELEGATIONS TO LCY CONGRESS

LD182356Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1859 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Foreign delegations which are to take part in the work of the 11th LCY Congress continue to arrive in Belgrade.

A delegation of the Korean Workers' Party, led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, has arrived at Belgrade airport.

Other delegations arriving include the delegation of the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence, led by Rakotomalala, member of the Central Committee; the delegation of the People's National Congress Party of Guyana, led by Bishwaishwar Ramsaroop, chairman of the party; the delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland, led by Heinz Hollenstein, head of the Committee for Long-Term Economic Policy; and the delegation of the Progressive Organization of Switzerland, led by Georges Degen, member of the Politburo.

The delegations were met by Todo Kurtovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SUDANESE, VENEZUELAN, FINNISH DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

LD190000Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2057 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Four more delegations arrived in Belgrade tonight to take part in the 11th LCY Congress. They were the delegation of the Sudanese Socialist Union, led by Ahmad Abd al-Halim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and assistant secretary general; the delegation of the Communist Party of Venezuela, led by Central Committee member Manuel Tavorda; the delegation of the Movement for Socialism of Venezuela, led by Luis Bayardo Fardi, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee; and the delegation of the Communist Party of Finland, led by Politburo member Oiva Bjoerkbacka.

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